

Britain 'must give France atom secrets'

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The United States must allow Britain to share her nuclear secrets with (but not with Germany) if there is to be any "serious dialogue" in the EEC and the US about economic, monetary, and other matters, according to M. Jean-Francois Deniau, the Brussels Commissioner now charged with responsibility for European-American relations.

Deniau's proposal amounts to the first suggestion, publicly made by a senior official, that the enlarged EEC should have its own, joint, nuclear deterrent. The British Government has always denied this possibility, but Mr Wilson disbelieves it.

Under the McMahon Act, passed by Congress in 1946, Britain may not pass on to other countries nuclear information obtained from US sources. In opposing Britain's to the EEC, the late President de Gaulle cited the Act as a main reason why

enkins may be forced out

By IAN AITKEN

The pressure is expected to be imposed on Mr Roy Jenkins to resign as deputy leader of the Labour Party in the event of last night's defeat of the Opposition Whip, Mr Mellish, to recommend the motion of a three-line whip on Labour's next Thursday's vote on the EEC.

Mr Jenkins told his Shadow colleagues of his decision to produce no response after Wednesday's vote of 111 to 107 in favour of Labour but that there is every sign of a change of heart among the anti-Marketisers at tonight's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr Jenkins, the pro-Marketisers, gave up the deputy leadership of the party before the vote on the EEC.

At the same time, one senior Labour backbencher announced a private enterprise effort to achieve some kind of party unity in Thursday's vote. Mr William Hamilton, a former vice-chairman of the party, tabled a personal amendment to the Government's EEC motion calling for a general election on Government policy as a whole.

His amendment, though unlikely to be called by the Speaker on Thursday, bore some relation to the amendment proposed by Mr Wilson at the Shadow Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. Combining various denunciations of Government economic and social policy, it is capable of attracting the unanimous support of Labour MPs. Should it be called, it could mean that Mr Jenkins will be able to cast at least one vote in the Labour lobby before moving over to the Government side on Thursday.

At it, Ted—It's a prize for music or if you want to show Europe.

The Labour rebels into government lobby on Thursday.

Rebels among Labour Government at the last Parliament—Mr Jenkins is fully to follow his conscience as a Conservative lobby member. But they claim has no right to defy the will of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Party while he formally deputy leader.

Accept that it would be a vote, and perhaps even a vote, for Mr Jenkins to the deputy leadership casting his vote, and to re-election again next week. But, they say, it would be the accepted principle of responsibility if he goes into the Government while retaining his position as second-in-command party.

Those who claim to be ready to move for the position of Mr Jenkins the party immediately.

Africans face order charge

Teen Africans went on yesterday at Maseru, on charges of murder. The charges concern the violence, the South Africans at the Maseru mine in the Maluti mountains.

Press Association in April, 1970, when an gang attacked police and a South African tech-

Brandt's prize delights Germans

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, October 20

THE AWARD of the Nobel Peace Prize to the West German Chancellor, Herr Willy Brandt, has been hailed by his political supporters not only as a great honour for the Chancellor himself but as a big event for Germans everywhere.

His opponents received the news from Oslo with some reserve, since to express approval would imply consent to the ostpolitik on which the award is based. But the chairman of the Christian Democrats, Dr Barzel, sent a personal message of congratulation to the Chancellor.

Herr Brandt, who was chosen from about 40 nominations, will be presented with the prize (part of which consists of DM 330,000 (about

£41,000) at a ceremony in Oslo University on December 10.

The last German to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was the journalist and pacifist Carl von Ossietzky in 1935. He was unable to collect it as he was in a Nazi concentration camp. He died in hospital, still in custody, three years later.

Hitler regarded the award to Von Ossietzky as an affront, and in 1937 put through a decree forbidding Germans to accept any Nobel Prize in the future.

The founder of the prizes, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-96), the Swedish chemist and

engineer, specified that the awards should be made annually "to those who in the preceding year conferred the greatest benefits of mankind in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature or peace."

The Norwegian Nobel Committee, which is appointed by the Storting or Parliament, said that Herr Brandt had been chosen for stretching out the hand of reconciliation to old enemies. In a spirit of goodwill he had made an outstanding contribution towards creating the conditions for peace in Europe.

The floor leader of the Social Democratic Party in

the Bundestag, Herr Wehner, said that the joy of Social Democrats over the award was greater than could be expressed in words. Herr Brandt had spent his whole life in the service of peace, humanity, and understanding between peoples.

Herr Brandt, who is 57, is the chief architect of the new Bonn ostpolitik, which seeks a settlement with the countries of Eastern Europe based on the recognition of existing frontiers.

Last year he signed the treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland which prepared the way for the completion of the first part of the four-

power agreement on Berlin last month.

Members of the Bundestag cheered when the Speaker, Herr von Hassell, interrupted a debate this afternoon to congratulate the Chancellor.

Herr Brandt replied that he had been deeply moved by the news of the award. He would accept it in a sense of fellowship with all those who worked to free the world from war.

The Prime Minister, Mr Heath, has sent congratulations to Herr Brandt. The noblest of the Nobel Peace Prize will be widely applauded. Please accept my warmest congratulations on the great honour which you have so richly deserved." The noble triter, page 13



Mrs Susan Baker, who was gaoled for contempt of court

Tenants have landlady gaoled

A landlady was imprisoned yesterday for contempt after a judge had ruled that she had disregarded an injunction to stop a campaign to drive seven tenants from her house.

Judge Curtis Raleigh, sitting at Marylebone County Court, said that Mrs Susan Baker (28), of Gloucester Terrace, Fiddington, had been served with the injunction in June. On July 14 her house in Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, was invaded by hippies. Next day the tenants decided to leave.

"It was the end of the road," said the judge, who awarded the tenants damages totalling £2,637 for inconvenience caused them. "From the earliest possible stage after her acquisition of the property in June, Mrs Baker showed she was not in the least degree concerned with the legal rights of the tenants."

"She attempted to evict them from their rooms by cajolery and bluff, but when that failed she resorted to every means possible short of physical force, to get them out of the house."

Tenants had said that the electricity and water had been cut off, the front door nailed up, floor boards taken up, and obscene slogans were painted on walls.

"The acts of which they complained—designed to drive them from the premises—continued unabated," the judge said. Within two weeks of the injunction all the tenants had left the house and Mrs Baker had vacant possession.

Mrs Baker had three young children and I bear in mind in her favour the possibility that her husband may have been the more energetic partner, and part-author at least of the policy pursued towards these tenants." But the judge added:

"The law should not be seen to sit by limply while those who defy it go free and those who seek its protection lose hope."

Speaking on Baghdad television last month, Abdel-Razzak alleged that he had given secret military information to Wing Commander Hugh Harrison, the former British air attaché in Baghdad. He also claimed that British intelligence had asked him about the possibility of supporting a coup which it planned to encourage.

There are those on both sides who would like to see some kind of registrar scrutiny. The Government is putting out a memorandum to the local authorities, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors, and the National Union of Students—though more, it seems, in the way of asking questions than providing answers.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Government 'forced' to delay jobless relief

By VICTOR KEEGAN and FRANCIS BOYD

Emergency measures to relieve unemployment in depressed areas are being hindered by practical difficulties it was being suggested in Whitehall last night. Earlier a meeting between the Confederation of British Industry and Government Ministers had ended with the CBI delegation "hopeful" that the launching of new moves was imminent.

The measures could include increased public works, more facilities for training school-leavers, increased tax incentives for companies in development areas, and the bringing forward of investment programmes of nationalised industries.

The Government has already indicated that it is continuously reviewing the need for more measures beyond the £150 million announced since July. No department has yet been authorised to promise more aid, but an increase would come as no surprise.

The CBI delegation, led by Mr Campbell Adamson, the director-general, and Mr John Partridge, president, met three senior Cabinet Ministers, Mr Carr (Employment), Mr Davies (Trade and Industry), and Mr Walker (Environment). Special help was asked for the capital industries which are particularly depressed.

In the short term Mr Walker was urged to give local authorities increased incentives to accelerate projects already at an advanced stage which could be implemented within two months to ease the growing short-term unemployment problem.

This would cover road building, house modernisation and improvement, and the introduction of 100 per cent Government grants for clearing derelict areas. The current ceiling is between 85 per cent and 91 per cent and it was pointed out that anything short of 100 per cent still meant a burden on the rates, which was a restraint on action.

The Government was pressed to extend operational grants

(which provide 30 per cent of the eligible wage costs of a Special Development Area project for three years) to companies already in development areas and wishing to expand. At present they are restricted to companies moving in.

The CBI suggests a speedier and more favourable dispensation of building grant applications (which can provide 35 to 40 per cent of the cost) but which get clogged up in the bureaucratic machine. The Government is prepared to look at this to see if there is evidence of delay.

On training, the CBI offered to help to draw up a list of firms willing to take on and train more school-leavers. More training was also urged for the distributive trades.

To relieve the depressed state of the capital goods industries, whose recovery is always delayed during an economic upturn, the CBI asked Mr Davies to accelerate nationalised industry development plans such as those of the steel industry which were at an advanced stage. This would have an immediate effect on other sectors of the economy.

The Government was also pressed to look at other aspects of public procurement policy from telecommunications to railway. However, the time may be against this since the Government is already in the midst of a review of the development plans of the British Steel

Corporation and has not yet come up with the result. In the longer term, the CBI is concerned at the (relative) unattractiveness of capital investment allowances in the regions compared with Labour's cash grants.

The CBI unquestionably prefers the new system, under which incentives are linked to profits, providing the regions are given a bigger differential. It suggests allowing companies to recoup more than 100 per cent of the cost of plant and machinery against profits. This would be more generous than the free depreciation scheme which exists.

The CBI also says it is impressed with the success of regional policy over the past 10 years and asks to be involved in Government thinking from the beginning.

Its latest initiative reflects growing fear among industrial leaders that the latest reflationary measures, plus the special help for the regions, will not be enough to bring unemployment down from unacceptably high levels.

Unemployment in the Birmingham area, which has been steadily rising recently, dropped this month—but only because of a sharp fall in the number of workers temporarily stopped. The total number on the unemployment register in Birmingham and Solihull was 32,351—4,239 less than in September.

Better to be adopted

ADOPTED children have better chance of a successful early life than children with their natural parents, says a report published yesterday.

The National Foundation for Educational Research and the National Children's Bureau say the odds are loaded against illegitimate children. They are also likely to be below average in general knowledge, speech, and reading.

John Esard, page 13

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Trying to Bell the student cats

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

For the life of him understand, in spite of a long and instructive lecture on the subject from Mr John Mendelson.

Other misuse of the nation's wealth by student unions revealed by Mr Bell included the support of a local dustmen's strike, the paying of fines for students convicted of disorder, and the contribution of various sums (£50 from one union, £25 from another) to help Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. This, in Mr Bell's view, might gladden the heart of Mr John Davies, but the ratepayers would be less enthusiastic.

Cases are apparently accumulating, and Mr Bell can no longer sleep in peace while

such abuses go on. His appeal to the Government to do something about it was supported by a number of Conservative MPs, who agreed that although most unions behaved sensibly there are fringe activities that needed looking at, if the public was expected to go on subsidising them.

On the other hand, MPs were begged to throw their minds back, however strenuous an activity that involved, and remember their own youth. It seemed odd to some that people should be made adult at 18 and immediately told that they were too young and irresponsible to handle sacred matters like money.

Oil threat

AN ALGERIAN Government newspaper reported yesterday that Libya plans to nationalise 51 per cent of all foreign oil companies "within the next few weeks."

Report, page 16

Pipe dream?

A BERKSHIRE council will spend £250 on renovating a pipeline which threatened to destroy a family's asparagus bed. The county surveyor said the owner had put a great deal of work into his land—and, anyway, we are sympathetic to people's needs."

Oxfam looks for £25 M from Britain

By our own Reporter

The British Government should give £25 millions for the relief of East Bengal refugees, Mr Leslie Kirkley, director of Oxfam, said yesterday. This sum would cover a month's costs.

Mr Kirkley called on the United Nations to appoint a special executive group of five under the personal chairmanship of the Secretary-General to ensure the urgent

aid and implementation of relief programmes for East Pakistan. He also called on Pakistani leaders (the Bangla freedom fighters) to cease the famine relief programme and create conditions compatible with the needs of refugees to their

Bengal crisis was now the powers of voluntary aid, Mr Kirkley said. For the first time Oxfam was going to try to influence opinion other than in the

end, Oxfam today has "The Testimony of a Refugee," a 24-page document of eye-witness accounts of

Personal copies

thousand copies will be distributed initially; they will be distributed personally to international leaders. Copies will be sent to Mr. A. R. Khan, President of the United Nations, Mr. Nixon and U Thant, who handed their copies and Mr. Kirkley is going to New York to see members of the UN.

Foreign newspaper are also being sent of the document which has been financed entirely by private donations.

Contributors to the document are Senator Edward J. Brooke, Dr. Huddleston, Gerald R. Ford, and a number of other MPs.

On account, Senator Ken-

edy writes: "It is difficult to erase from your mind the look on the face of a child paralysed from the waist down, never to walk again; or a child quivering in fear on a mat in a small tent still in shock from seeing his parents, his brothers, and his sisters executed before his eyes; or the anxiety of a 10-year-old girl foraging for something to cover the body of her baby brother who had died of cholera a few moments before our arrival."

Mother Teresa writes: "This problem is not only India's problem, it is the world's problem. The burden must be carried by the world, the answer must be given by the world."

Nicholas Tomalin of the "Sunday Times" says this is no longer a case for simple compassion or simple charity. The real charity must be shown in ruthless political action, in sanctions that make it absolutely clear to the Pakistani Government, which exists only because of international financial and military aid, that it will be worse off if it continues its present policies than if it abandons them.

In another article Martin Woolcott of the Guardian says that India is supporting the refugees at the cost of her own development projects. What has been gained if East Bengal refugee children are kept alive by Indian efforts, when the diversion of resources may well mean, indirectly and over a period of time, the deaths of children elsewhere in India?



Mr Kosygin gives a hearty pat on the back to a worker at a newsprint plant in Gatineau, Quebec

Kosygin hits out at US

Ottawa, October 20

Mr Kosygin took the opportunity of capitalising on current Canadian hostility towards Washington over President Nixon's economic measures, when he spoke at a luncheon here today.

Without actually naming the Nixon Administration or Vietnam, the Soviet Prime Minister criticised United States policy by suggesting that it created "focuses of tension and conflict in various parts of the world."

He said it produced inevitable economic miscalculations "which in turn resulted in unemployment and unstable trade relations for countries such as Canada."

Canadians interpreted these remarks as a direct reference to President Nixon's economic restrictions of August 15. His 10 per cent imports surcharge which has had considerable effect on Canada, is regarded by many Canadians as a stab in the back.

Mr Kosygin's remarks were taken to mean that he considered that the US was seeking to create world tension in the mistaken hope that this would be good for its own economy.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Trudeau, said in May that Canada might look to the Soviet Union as a possible way of lessening his country's traditional economic dependence on the US. He has made it clear since that major obstacles stand in the way of a real economic realignment.

One of the objects of the Kosygin visit this week and the Trudeau visit to the Soviet Union in May was to strengthen trade links. Canada has sold \$300 millions worth of wheat to the Soviet Union in the past four years, but otherwise trade is slight. Lately, however, Russian tractors and cameras have been reaching Canadian markets.

In an apparently relaxed morning of talks yesterday, the Soviet and Canadian leaders made ground in discussing bilateral schemes for scientific cooperation. But Mr Kosygin did not melt towards Canada's idea of a conference on Arctic pollution which would involve other maritime countries.

Moscow prefers to make and enforce its own rules for pollution control, while Ottawa sees this as an international problem.

From our Correspondent

lem and the Arctic as a common ocean.

Reuter adds from Moscow: Mr Kosygin's visit to Cuba later this month will give the Kremlin an opportunity to reassure its Latin American ally about the Moscow talks. President Nixon will have next May.

The Russian leader has probably been given the task of explaining Moscow's view on the need for détente with the US to the Cuban leadership.

The brief official announcement that Mr Kosygin will go to Havana at the end of this month said only that it was a "friendly visit" and gave no other details.

Brezhnev's Paris visit confirms his new role

By JONATHAN STEELE

When Mr Brezhnev steps out on to the concrete at Orly Airport next week, it will be the Soviet leader's first visit to the West in his seven years in the top Kremlin job. Until his appearance in Belgrade last month, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party had not even left the confines of the Warsaw Pact countries.

His appearance now at the head of the Soviet delegation visiting France underlines Mr Brezhnev's complete takeover of foreign policy in the past year. Until the party congress in March this year, it was the other two members of the Soviet troika, President Podgorny and Prime Minister Kosygin who did the travelling.

Now, although Kosygin is still travelling, it is Brezhnev who is doing the heavy lifting negotiating. His reception for Willy Brandt in the Crimea last month was the first dramatic unfolding of the "new Brezhnev." In place of the shadowy figure whom Westerners rarely saw unbend, West German photographers were allowed to snap him and Brandt drinking beer, bathing in the Crimea, and chatting in a speedboat.

Two weeks later in Yugoslavia, Western correspondents were able to buttonhole him explaining Moscow's view on the need for détente with the US to the Cuban leadership.

The current Soviet "peace offensive" as it is now officially called in the East European press, has Mr Brezhnev's stamp, and goes back to the peace platform which he put forward at the Soviet party congress in March.

This new "outward-looking" foreign policy has achieved

what the Kremlin undoubtedly considers its main victory so far, with the agreement of Mr Nixon to visit Moscow. After some initial panic in July at the news that Mr Nixon was going to Peking, the Soviet and East European media are now crowing. How could Mr Nixon board a plane for Moscow if he had signed an anti-Soviet document in Peking?

In France next week, Mr Brezhnev will be repaying the visit which President Pompidou made to Moscow a year ago. The Soviet Union still regards the French as more sympathetic to East-West détente and to a European security conference than any other Western nation.

Speculation

Mr Brezhnev may also hope to persuade the French Government to break the logjam on the recognition of East Germany. After Willy Brandt's surprise journey to the Crimea, there was some speculation in Bonn that President Pompidou, out of pique at being upstaged, might "retaliate" by recognising the GDR.

Bonn was worried when earlier this month M Jean de Broglie, president of the foreign affairs committee of the French National Assembly, went with a parliamentary delegation to East Berlin. Over the past year the number of East German officials visiting France has increased dramatically. But it remains highly unlikely that Paris would in fact jump the gun on Bonn and recognise the GDR first.

However Mr Brezhnev will probably try to convince the French so as to encourage Bonn to move faster.

Lon Nol gives up freedom game

Phnom Penh, October 20

Lon Nol, the Prime Minister, declared a state of emergency today and appointed a new Government to rule by ordinance rather than by constitutional law. He said he will no longer "play the game of democracy and freedom" since it stands in the way of victory.

In a broadcast after a silent protest by Buddhists against Saturday's suspension of the National Assembly, he appealed for unity but coupled it with a veiled threat against dissenters.

"Recently, certain groups have launched acts aimed at creating confusion," he said. "There is a fifth column at work."

"Should we vainly play the game of democracy and freedom which will lead us to complete defeat or should we curtail anarchy freedom in order to achieve victory?" The Government has made its decision. We have selected the way that will bring us to victory."

Government sources said the new Government was expected to curb local newspapers, many of which have been objecting to the action against the National Assembly.

The Information Minister said that Lon Nol's remarks about a "fifth column" did not mean the National Assembly's deputies were suspected of being members of the Vietcong.

Two vacant seats in the Cabinet were filled today and one Ministry split in two to increase the membership from 16 to 17.

The Interior Ministry, taken from the In Tam last month, goes to Brigadier-General Thapana Ngin, who will also serve as Minister of Security and will also coordinate justice, agriculture, public works, and rural affairs. — UPI and Reuter.

Kissinger cards close to chest

KISSINGER, President's adviser, began talking yesterday in total secrecy in accord with his habit for this form of macy.

Chinese security police have ordered correspondents to leave the precincts of the city's State Guest House where the American is staying. At night a troops patrolled the house walls.

Foreign Ministry's nation department has never even acknowledged that Dr Kissinger is in Hong Kong, but Peking Radio said his arrival followed the Presidential touched down in the city at 3 15 am GMT. The China News Agency also issued the item in its language service.

Encouragement of official ties was pursued along 11-mile route from the airport by Peking's handiwork. Western and Japanese officials. But if Dr Kissinger was smiling to self behind his curtained Red Flag limousine at night, the Chinese were

having a little joke at his expense.

In Chinese characters, 40-feet tall, each mounted on a wooden framework, a slogan dominated the airport's apronway: "Create broadest united front to oppose US imperialism and all its running dogs."

Secondary roads were blocked by lorries turned sideways and traffic was halted in Peking as Chinese in blue and grey denims, unaware of the visitors' identity, paused to watch the fleet speed by.

Early this afternoon, Red Flag and Shanghai limousines began leaving the guest house, with the Americans, behind the screened windows, presumably going to visit Chinese officials. One entourage left in mid-afternoon consisting of a massive black Red Flag followed by eight Shanghai cars. Traffic police prevented correspondents from following.

Diplomats in Peking also expect to have no contact with the American visitors, who are to remain four days preparing the way for Mr Nixon's visit in May. — Reuter.

Socialists could win Ontario elections

From CLYDE SANGER: Ottawa, October 20

William Davis, Premier of Ontario, has to face the awkward fact that in the six provinces which have elections during the past year, the Government toppled from power.

The trend continues tomorrow in Ontario, Canada's richest province, it will cause consternation. It is throughout the campaign, the Conservative Government has regarded as its or threat the New Democratic Party rather than the die-of-the-road Liberals. At election last month the Liberals lost 68 seats in the seat legislature, while the Liberals had 27, and the NDP

three factors could catapult a Liberal Party to power in Ontario for the first time, to NDP Governments now emerging in the prairie provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

First is unemployment, now rising at a 10-year peak for Canada with an average of 7 per cent of the labour force out of work. Both the Conservatives who have run the province for 23 years, and the Liberals with their connections with the Trudeau Government in Ottawa, may be blamed for a grim situation.

Second is the lively character of the NDP leader, Stephen Leys, who has argued a strong

case for the province to process its own minerals rather than allowing at least 40 per cent to be exported in the raw state.

Third is the thorough canvassing done in the urban constituencies, where the explosive growth of Ontario's population to eight millions has created a score of problems from housing to pollution.

The Liberal leader, burdened with the name of Nixon, has sought the support of the workers as well as of the growing band of Canadian nationalists by saying that he would take under Government trusteeship any medium-size American-owned firm that threatened to shut down in difficult times.

He has also struck a different line from the other pair by arguing that the Spadina Expressway, on which hundreds of millions of dollars have already been spent, should be pushed through into the heart of Toronto. Mr Davis's halting of the expressway this summer, after a lengthy public dispute which became a symbolic fight between man and machine, was a courageous move involving the repudiation of a plan which his predecessor had approved.

It was also a clever one. By his Spadina decision Davis made a clear break with the old Administration in which he had been Education Minister until

winning the succession this spring. He also quickly joined the new wave of Governments by giving votes to 18-year-olds.

He hastened to wash off any mud from the unemployment issue by promising a large winter work programme, and he also turned aside some of the anger of those who resented his high spending habits in the Education Ministry by deciding soon after becoming Premier that he would not extend aid to the higher forms in the Catholic separate schools.

His campaign has been full of fairground folksiness, with talk of his dog and his wife's lemon pie sedulously spread by his publicity agent. The intention is to show Bill Davis as a man of the people, with the implication that Stephen Leys is too smart by half.

Almost any result is possible in tomorrow's poll, although the Tories seem likely to hold on. The one impossible result would be a victory for the fourth contender, the Social Credit Party. Its candidates include a 23-year-old girl who has campaigned against sex education in schools and in favour of the death penalty for drug pushers, and the Hungarian immigrant who assaulted Mr Kosygin on Monday and who will spend polling day in custody.

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Political bureau for Tunis

Tunis, October 20
President Bourguiba today called a meeting of the newly-elected Central Committee in an attempt to avert a split in the ruling Tunisian party, and to retain his executive powers. The committee will meet on Friday to elect a political bureau of 14.

Up to now, the President has been almost unchallenged in the Destour Socialist Party and in the country. At the party congress last week, however, his wish to name his own successor was challenged.

In voting for the committee, and on resolutions demanding election of the President by the nation, opposition led by Mr Ahmed Mestiri outpulled the President's supporters. Mr Mestiri, who was dismissed a month ago as Minister of the Interior, ended ahead of the Prime Minister, Mr Hedi Nouria, the President's nomination as successor.

Since then Mr Mestiri has attacked Mr Nouria. He has suggested that the Prime Minister tried to put pressure on him, and "harass" him into silence.

President Bourguiba's announcement of the central committee meeting came shortly after the controlled press had published long attacks on Mr Mestiri.

The party newspaper, "Action" accused him and his backers of seeking to "depart from legality, and unleash rebellion."



Iranian students sit with their faces covered by masks during a news conference held by Senator Simone Gatto in Rome. Signora Gatto said that Iran's recent celebrations were a farce and that the Shah kept 25,000 people in prison for political reasons. The students said they faced imprisonment if they returned home.

Vorster meets the press

Cape Town, October 20
A threatened collision between the Prime Minister and the South African press did not materialise when Mr Vorster met 38 newspaper chairmen and editors in Pretoria today to discuss the reporting of "delicate matters" affecting the security of the State.

The meeting arose out of Mr Vorster's complaint that he was wrongly interpreted as saying in a recent speech that South African forces had crossed the Zambian border in pursuit of African guerrillas, who had mined roads in the Caprivi Strip.

France supports Peking in UN

United Nations (NY), October 20
France said today that the People's Republic of China was indispensable to the United Nations because of its "mass, value, needs, size, and future."

The French Ambassador, M. Jacques Kossowski-Morizet, asked the General Assembly, "Who could ever imagine that great China would accept a membership that would demean it, that it would agree to give up its unity and submit itself to conditions which are incompatible with its dignity and

which, furthermore, are contrary to the charter of the United Nations?"

Without mentioning President Nixon's approach to Peking, M. Kossowski-Morizet said that to vote for the US proposal — to save an Assembly seat for Nationalist China, while seating the Peking regime in the Assembly and the Security Council — would "disavow the vast effort of rapprochement which has grown since last year."

In addition to France, Sweden and Denmark said they would support Peking.

Unmixing business and politics

From NESTA ROBERTS
Paris, October 20

The French Council of Ministers today approved a Bill reforming the rules governing the incompatibility of certain business activities with parliamentary functions. It will now be examined by the Council of State before being put before the Assembly at the beginning of November.

The background to the new Bill is the national building society scandal, in which a UDR deputy, M. Rives-Henrys, is involved.

Heenan urges Church art sales for poor

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, October 20

Cardinal Heenan, one of two voices from England, heard in the Synod of Bishops today, said that the rich nations are the Christian nations and "if we behave like Christians we can save the world."

He had a practical, almost housecleaning suggestion: that churches, monasteries, and convents might sell some of their art treasures to buy food for the poor.

"There must be thousands of objects which are rarely used. With great respect, I suggest that Rome herself should give the lead. We know that the treasures in the Vatican galleries belong to the world and should not be dissipated."

"Nevertheless, there would be great value in the example of the Holy See selling some of the masterpieces of art in the Vatican. (He was probably referring to objects kept in storage for centuries.) There are various properties of the Holy See in various parts of the world... some of these might also be sold for the poor."

Miss Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson, the economist, and the first woman to speak in this assembly) gave the bishops a

grim panoramic picture of the economic injustices in the world which, she said, are worsening.

In the past three months, she noted, the world's financial leaders have been discussing the monetary crisis and trade, without much thought to what it means to the two thirds of the world living in the developing countries.

Even the "green revolution," she feared, might see the good land taken over by a small elite which could force the poor off the land. She also expressed concern for the unfair distribution of the world's energy, and pointed out that the population growth now is twice what it was in the nineteenth century.

Archbishop Plouffe, of Ottawa, said that the Church ought to denounce more forcefully those who call themselves Christians and yet directly violate both the gospel and the rights of man by indulging in such things as torture and puppet trials for political ends. The reference was presumably directed at Brazil.

Belgium's Cardinal Suenens called for something like NASA ("which got man to the moon"), to coordinate international aid offered by the industrial nations.

Cardinal Dearden, of Detroit, said that the world was frus-

trated by the lack of success of every peace-seeking mission.

"For example, a man in the United States for some time have been pushing for an end to the war in Southern Asia." (Some Catholic priests have pressed too hard and now are in prison. The American hierarchy has refused to condemn the Vietnam war.)

In a report, the Pope's justice and peace commission urged the Church to take a wide "revolution of love" against white oppression, and find concrete ways of helping the millions of refugees in East Pakistan.

It said the Synod should urge the Church to lead a wide "revolution of love" against white oppression, and find concrete ways of helping the millions of refugees in East Pakistan.

The chairman of last night's meeting of the Synod announced that, as the question of married clergy has been happily cleared up by the study groups, no commission would be formed for further study. The matter may be set to a secret vote in a plenary session this week.

Quick thinking. That's what you need in the police.

Sometimes a crowd can spell danger both to itself and to innocent bystanders. When the policeman saw the child in the football crowd, he didn't hesitate. Within seconds the child was safe on the horse's back. A simple enough act. But intelligent involvement and quick thinking are needed to prevent all sorts of potentially dangerous situations developing into real trouble.

With society changing at the rate it is, the police are getting more and more problems to deal with. Crime is becoming more organised, traffic is becoming more

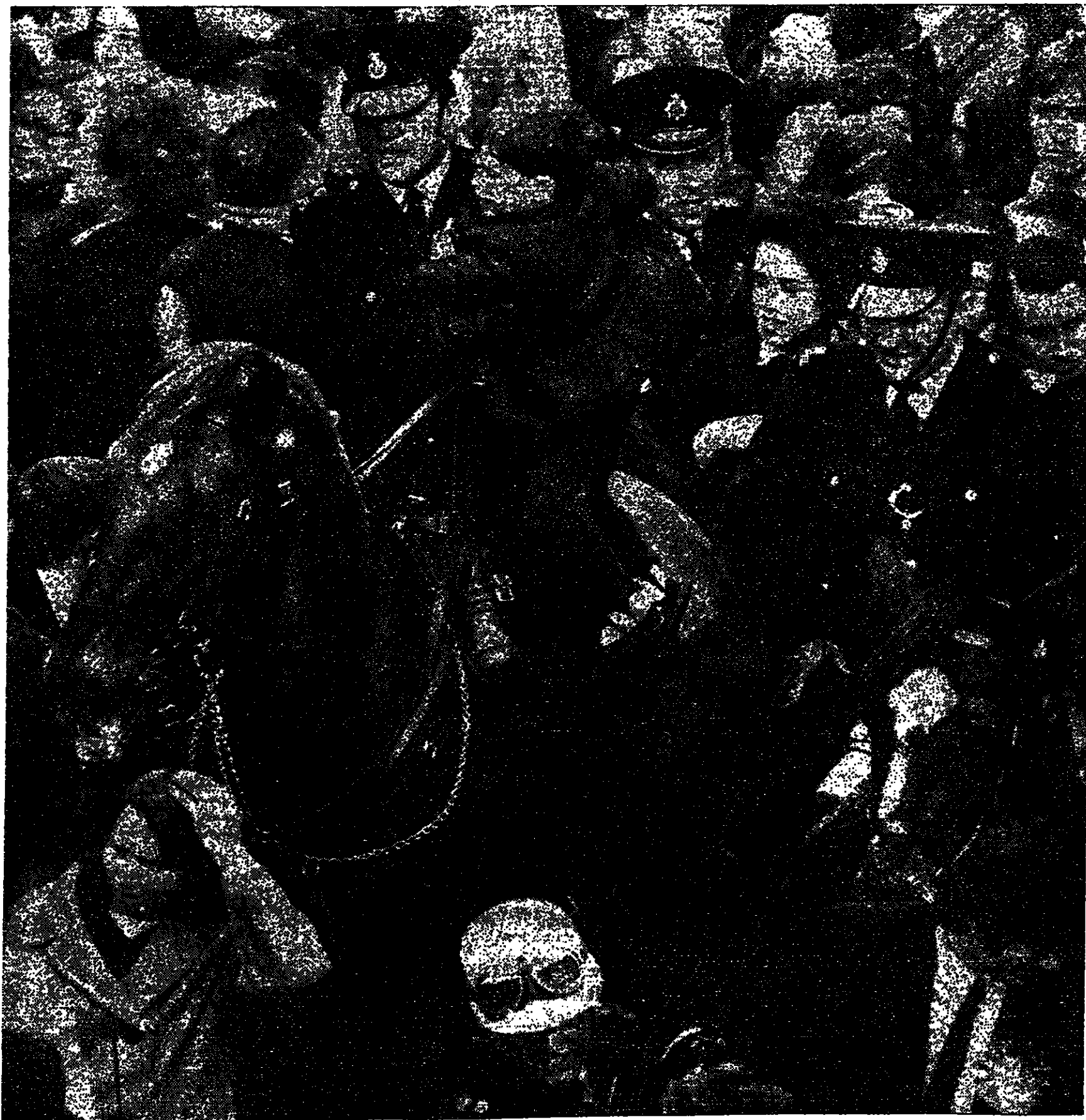
congested, and social tension and community problems are on the increase. We all dutifully express concern. But a policeman is out there in the thick of things, doing something about it, holding a balance between the needs of the community and the rights of the individual.

Being a policeman will test any man. He'll need tact, intelligence, patience and guts. And, in an increasingly complex organisation, he'll need to use his brains and education. It's a good job for all of us that our police have got what it takes.

Making a career in the police.

If you would like to know more about a policeman's life and career prospects, or think it would interest anyone you know, write to: Police Careers Officer, Home Office (D), LONDON, S.W.1. for further information. For those under 19 there are opportunities to join as a cadet.

Britain's Police—doing a great job.



PERSONAL
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DON'T LET SIR FRANCIS CHICHESTER DO IT ALONE

Join him by sending RNLI Christmas cards this year. We'll send you an order form and list of Christmas cards. Write to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Christmas Card Section, Newham Wood, Esher, Surrey TW20 1JH. You will really be giving this year.

RNLI—OUR LIFE SAVING COMES FROM YOUR MONEY

NOTICES

CITY OF MANCHESTER
The Education Acts, 1944 to 1971, and the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946
City of Manchester (St Jude's Church of England Primary School, Aneats) Education Compulsory Purchase Order, 1971

Notice is hereby given that the Local Mayor, Alderman Sir Francis Chichester, of the City of Manchester, acting by the Council of the said City in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Education Acts, 1944 to 1971, and the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946, has made a compulsory purchase order under the said Acts, in relation to the land described in the Schedule hereunder, for the purposes of the said Acts, and for the purposes of the said City of Manchester (St Jude's Church of England Primary School, Aneats) Education Compulsory Purchase Order, 1971.

The land described in the Schedule hereunder is situated in the City of Manchester, and is bounded by the following roads, streets, and other land:

No. and Colour on Map	Quantity, Description and situation of the land	Owners or reputed owners	Lessors or reputed lessors	Occupiers or reputed occupiers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 (red)	Works, warehouse and offices (Imperial Mill and Imperial Mill) situated at the corner of the intersection of the following roads, streets, and other land: (a) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (b) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (c) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (d) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (e) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (f) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (g) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (h) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (i) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (j) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (k) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (l) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (m) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (n) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (o) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (p) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (q) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (r) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (s) the road known as the "Imperial Lane" (t) the road known as the "Imperial 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HOME NEWS

Lynch attacks the British approach to Ulster problem

From ALAN SMITH in Dublin

A fierce condemnation of British Government policies and attitudes over Northern Ireland was delivered by Mr. Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, when he opened the two-day emergency debate in the Dail yesterday. It included a hint that the public might take up the issue of border incursions at the United Nations. The tone of Mr. Lynch's speech, the targets he chose, and some significant omissions signal a toughening of his position and what might be the beginnings of a return from him in the past years.

Mr. Lynch wished to be Irish and did not wish to be British at the same time. Whether the people of the North wanted a continuation of the state was the essence of the debate; and he went on to make clear that the British Government could not continue to back a regime which was in the hands of the most extreme and of those who had changed themselves to see that nothing was ever changed.

Mr. Lynch bitterly criticised Stormont's "dismal failure" to implement reforms, "one-sided internment," and the blowing up of border roads for which he could not see any intelligible reason. He condemned the "cynical and unworthy attempts to blame this part of the country for what is happening in the North."

Mr. Lynch said the Compton inquiry into brutality allegations was so restrictive that it was highly unlikely to lead to the truth. He suggested that the situation of prisoners having to defend themselves when they were not told of the charges made against them was Kafkaesque.

He mentioned two border incidents on Tuesday. In one, he said, an Irish policeman had seen British troops in firing positions and with an armoured car in the 300 yards inside the Republic. The protest had already been delivered.

He had warned Mr. Heath of the dangers of this kind of incident, and after referring to his repeated suggestion that a

United Nations observer force be asked to check on cross-border activity, Mr. Lynch said that Ireland might have to go to the United Nations if there were more serious incidents, on the grounds that they were a threat to international peace.

Mr. Lynch again condemned violence on all sides, but made it clear that he included in this the institutional violence of discrimination.

This repudiation of violence was echoed by the other two party leaders. Mr. Liam Cosgrave, leader of the main opposition party, Fine Gael, said his party had said uncompromisingly that there must be only one army, one police force, one Parliament and one government in the country.

Mr. Brendan Corish, leader of the Labour Party, discussed ways of reaching agreement about the sharing of power and responsibility in Northern Ireland. He, too, condemned British attempts to impose a military solution.



Lady Spencer-Churchill with her grand-daughter, Edwina Sandys, whose paintings were on show at a Chelsea art gallery yesterday

Gen. Tuza's alleged appraisal

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuza, commander of the security forces in Northern Ireland, is quoted in yesterday's "Irish Times" as saying that the army would eventually have to face up to going into hardcore areas and must expect casualties. So far, 28 soldiers had been killed and 200 wounded. The situation was "a quite disproportionate portion of overall British Army strength," but morale was not, at the moment, a problem.

The "Irish Times" claimed to be reporting a meeting of the Institute of Strategic Studies in London on Tuesday night at which the general spoke on "Civil Strife in Northern Ireland." Such a meeting of the institute said yesterday that it was a strictly private affair. What was said was completely off the record and he could therefore make no comment on the accuracy or otherwise of the "Irish Times" report.

According to the Dublin newspaper, General Tuza described internment as a "well-tryed

weapon in Ireland," but one which was "with some justification seen to be an unclean activity." Its purpose was "to neutralise the IRA." The alternative was to kill them or try them in a court of law where "juries could be fixed" and "witnesses intimidated."

In his view, internment represented "a reasonably humane way and a quick way of imposing a rate of attrition."

The general recognises, according to the "Irish Times" report, that the Protestant community in Northern Ireland

Davies will press for UCS pledges

By JOHN KERR

Mr. John Davies's undertaking in Parliament yesterday to complete negotiations on guarantees with shipowners and so release suspended orders for building on the Upper Clyde was welcomed by men and management on Clydeside.

Mr. Davies told the House of Commons: "I will complete negotiations with the shipowners on the guarantees they need. The unions will enter into meaningful discussions with Govan Shipbuilders Limited."

The study of the Govan-Lint-house project which I had already commissioned will be extended to look at the alternative of the inclusion of Scotland."

He also said that he was prepared to advance to Mr. Robert Smith, the liquidator, for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, a further £1.5 millions as bridging finance in addition to the sum of £4 millions already made available by the Government.

Although Mr. Davies was not able to announce final agreement on guarantees with owners, including the Irish Shipping Company of Dublin, which has suspended contracts worth £13 millions for four ships on order at Govan, his statement was accepted in Scotland as a firm declaration of intent.

Mr. James Reid, chief spokesman for the UCS shop stewards' coordinating committee, said: "As far as we are concerned, we welcome Mr. Davies's statement, over due though it is. We now anticipate that discussions will proceed, including some speedy negotiations on the future of the Clydebank yard."

Mr. Hugh Stenhouse, chairman of Govan Shipbuilders, said: "I am delighted with the news. It is what I expected would be the outcome of last week's meeting with Mr. Davies. This is the beginning of a long period of hard work and it is now up to everyone to get cracking."

Mr. Dan McGarvey, who has led union negotiations with the Government, said the statement complied with the understanding agreed between himself and Mr. Davies last week. He thought, however, that there would have to be a positive decision on guarantees before meaningful discussions were started with Govan Shipbuilders, but Mr. Davies's undertaking to finalise the guarantees would now stop all the redundancies that were threatened at Govan.

Here, he emphasised the crucial condition "so long as the company can put before me a fully appraised proposal for a concern capable of attaining long-term viability including, of course, evidence of satisfactory agreements with the unions."

Mr. Davies expressed the "profound hope" that everyone with the future of shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde at heart would now work together to make a success of these endeavours.

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Qatar's independence heralds new phase in friendship with Britain

On April 2 last year, the Arabian Gulf state of Qatar has moved from the firm base of Provisional Constitution to sovereign and independent statehood with membership of United Nations and the League of Arab States.

That brief period procedures modern representative government have been established. Special treaty relations with Britain have been replaced by a category of Friendship concluded between equals.

So dates are destined to stand milestones in Qatar history: April 2, 1970, when the Provisional Constitution was promulgated by the Emir.

September 1, 1971, when the Emir announced Qatar's decision to terminate the special treaty arrangements — under which Britain had various external functions since 1916 — and to assume all its international responsibilities and implement its full authority externally as well as internally.

The Deputy Emir actually pronounced Qatar's independence by reading an address prepared by the Emir — who was then receiving medical treatment in Geneva — in Qatar Radio and television Service broadcasts.

He declared that Qatar's foreign policy would aim at strengthening the ties of friendship with all peace-loving states and peoples on the basis of mutual respect, common interests, and non-interference in internal affairs.

He added that Qatar fully supported the League of Arab States, and accepted the commitments stipulated by the United Nations Charter.

Qatar's independence became a political reality two days later, September 3, when the Emir and the British Political Resident on the Arabian Gulf, Sir Geoffrey Arthur, signed on behalf of their governments a Treaty of Friendship that abrogated the special treaty relations and made effective Qatar's resumption of full international responsibility as a sovereign and independent state.

The signing ceremony took place in Geneva and was attended by the Qatar Government Adviser, H. E. Dr. Hassan Kamel, and the British Consul-General in Geneva, Mr. J. L. Evans.

Mr. H. expressed his deep appreciation of the spirit of friendship which had prevailed between the two countries and of the willingness the British Government had shown in all circumstances to extend to Qatar whatever assistance it needed.

He added that he was especially pleased that previous agreement between the two countries was now to be followed by the emergence of a "new phase in which fruitful co-operation would be promoted on the basis of mutual respect and absolute equality."

The Treaty of Friendship expresses mutual determination that the longstanding and traditional relations of close friendship between Qatar and Britain shall continue, and recognises common interest in the peace and stability of the Arabian Gulf region.

It provides for the encouragement of educational, scientific and cultural co-operation, in accordance with arrangements to be agreed, and for the main-



Doha, capital of Qatar.

tenance of close relations already existing in trade and commerce. Although the treaty relieves Britain of all defence commitments, it provides for "consultation on matters of mutual concern in time of need."

The Emir's next action as Head of State was to issue a decree on September 4 to establish a Ministry of Foreign Affairs and appoint the Deputy Emir — already holding the portfolios of Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Petroleum — as Qatar's first Foreign Minister.

More dramatic evidence of Qatar's new status was provided two days later, September 6, when the first British Ambassador, Mr. Edward Henderson, formerly Political Agent in Doha, presented his credentials to the Deputy Emir in his capacity of Foreign Minister.

Mr. Henderson told the Deputy Emir that it was the wish of the British Government to encourage the friendly relations which had existed for so long between the two countries and added that it would be his privilege to pursue that end.

On September 21, the United Nations General Assembly approved Qatar's application for admittance.

Dr. Kamel, who represented Qatar at the meeting of the General Assembly, expressed the State's thanks to the 124 countries which had voted in favour of admittance out of 125 attending.

The Arab League Council had already — on September 11 — approved Qatar's application for membership at a meeting in Cairo.

Britain remains Qatar's main export supplier

British exports to Qatar totalled £7.45m in value last year — excluding bullion and such invisible earnings as consultancy fees. This return compared with £5.82m in 1969 and £7.15m in 1968, and enabled Britain to retain its position as the State's leading supplier. It also served to confirm that Britain's main export lines remained machinery, transport equipment, metal manufactures, electrical apparatus and appliances, textiles, iron and steel fabrications, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products — in roughly that order.

In return Qatar consolidated its own position in 1970 as one of Britain's major suppliers of crude petroleum with shipments totalling £30.46m in value compared with £24.7m the previous year.

The extent of British participation in Qatar's development, diversification and commerce can be gauged from the fact that no fewer than 28

concerns — additional to those engaged in oil producing and marketing — are currently maintaining permanent representatives in Doha. These include three banks, four firms of engineering consultants, and 10 companies contractually engaged in the major Qatar Fertilizer Co. project. Britain is particularly strong in the consultancy role. Major responsibilities include water and electricity expansion programmes. The former is intended to increase sea water distillate output from 3.05m gallons per day to 7m gallons per day by the installation of two additional 2m gallons per day units, at an estimated cost of £3m. The latter will increase electric power supply capacity from 624kW to 107.9mW by the construction of a new gas turbine power station comprising two 15mW units under a budgetary allocation of £2m.

Alongside a massive 2,407ft quay linked to landward warehouse and storage areas by a causeway 3,600ft long. Expansion of Doha International Airport has cost the Government approximately £1.5m since July last year. Dredging of a 27ft deep approach channel for Doha Port cost £2m. Similar work on a 30ft wide inner channel and a manoeuvring basin half a mile square, and construction of the quay cost another £2.5m. The Government is also seeking to enhance its regional communications status by road construction — a continual process currently estimated to be costing £3m a year.

Diversification programme

The most recent development in Qatar's massive diversification programme — intended to reduce dependence on oil recovery as a primary source of national revenue and to accelerate national self-sufficiency — is a £25m Qatar Petroleum Co. Ltd. project to liquefy and export natural gas from the Dukhan field.

A plant capable of processing 800,000 tons of gas annually will take three years to complete. The processed gas will be pumped through a pipeline 60 miles in length for storage and loading at Umm Said on the coast 20 miles south of Doha.

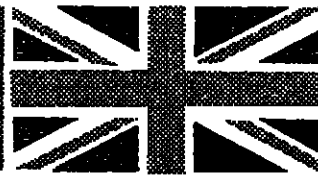
Under agreements signed with the Government, Qatar Petroleum undertakes to supply — free of charge — all Dukhan gas surplus to its own needs. The resulting supply will also be used to fuel the £26m ammonia and urea manufacturing plant already under construction at Umm Said for the Qatar Fertilizer Co. (63 per cent government owned). A syndicate of six British banks has provided financial backing to the extent of £14.5m and several British firms, including the consultant and main contractor, are involved.

New university will spearhead educational programme

Plans to establish a Doha university — or institute of higher learning — are so close to finalisation by the Government that specialist architects, contractors and manufacturers have been asked to get in touch with the Ministry of Education to facilitate the preparation of short lists.

Yet it is only 15 years since Qatar's present system of free primary, preparatory and secondary education was introduced. Then, in 1956, 1,400 boys took over brand new desks in 17 newly-opened primary schools. Today 18,500 pupils, including nearly 8,000 girls, are attending nearly 100 primary, preparatory and secondary establishments — including the Doha Technical School, the Secondary Commercial School, the Qatar Teacher-Training Institute and the Qatar Institute of Management.

And since the Ministry is wholly responsible for tuition and maintenance up to and including higher education abroad — books, meals, transportation, clothing, holidays and board are all provided free — the per capita cost of Qatari education is among the highest in the world. The 1970-71 budget totalled £3.9 million.



His Highness the Deputy Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, receives the credentials of Britain's first Ambassador to Qatar, Mr. Edward Henderson, formerly the Political Agent in Doha.



Facts and figures

Territory: Peninsula of approximately 4,000 square miles that projects true north into the Arabian Gulf for about 100 miles. Also some small islands.

Capital: Doha, on the east coast.

Geography: Landward frontiers at the neck of the peninsula with Saudi Arabia (west) and Abu Dhabi (east). Nearest seaward neighbour is Bahrain (north).

Topography: Predominantly flat. Plains of fine stones or dust (central plateau). Sand dunes and salt flats (southern). Natural vegetation confined to areas around wells, depressions and stream sources (north). Coastline gently emergent. Shallow coastal waters with coral reef.

Climate: Excessive heat and humidity between June and September. Most agreeable conditions: April, May, October and November. Slight winter rainfall.

Population: Estimated at 130,000. At least 80 per cent concentrated in Doha area.

Flag: Maroon with white serrated border ("on hoist").

Official Language: Arabic, but much official and unofficial business conducted in English.

Administration: All ministries operate on a departmental basis. Headquarters, known as "Government House" in both Arabic and English languages, houses the Office of the Prime Minister and Ministries of Finance and Petroleum, Foreign Affairs, and Economy and Commerce.

Official Religion: Most Qataris are Sunni Moslems of the Wahabite sect.

Armed Forces: Police Force and Security Forces are operated by the Public Security Department under joint general headquarters arrangements. Security Forces include an Air Arm and Sea Arm.

Petroleum: Qatar Petroleum Co. Ltd. operates onshore (Dukhan field) and Shell Co. of Qatar Ltd. offshore (off al-Shargi and Maydan Mahzam). Combined crude exports totalled 17,120,915 long tons in 1970. Offshore exploration concessions include Qatar Oil Co. Ltd. (Japan) and South-East Asia Oil and Gas Co.

Currency: Qatar Dinar (QDR), divided into 100 Dirhams and circulated in banknotes of one, five, ten, 25, 50 and 100 Riyals and coins of one, five, ten, 25 and 50 Dirhams.

Exchange rate: Sterling assets are calculated at a parity of QDR1 = £Sterling 0.0875 (approx 9p).

Exchange Controls: Free transfer and remittance in practice.

Taxation: Locally-registered companies liable to corporation (profit) tax at rates of between 5% and 50%. No corporate liability applicable to foreign firms operating through a Qatari agent. No personal tax liability.

Telecommunications: Radiotelephone, telex and telegraph systems operated by Cable & Wireless Ltd. Posts: Airmail collections for most parts of the world.



The Emir, His Highness Sheikh Ahmad bin Ali al-Thani, peaking during the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between Britain and Qatar in Geneva on September 3. Seated on his right is the British Political Resident on the Gulf, Sir Geoffrey Arthur.

This is a report issued by the State of Qatar. Copies of the Government's official handbook, "Qatar into the Seventies", and further information on all aspects of Qatari life, are obtainable from Frank O'Shanlun Associates Ltd., Qatar's agents in the United Kingdom, at 34 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London EC4.

Registration under Act by non-TUC unions upsets others

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The new Registrar of Trade Unions has upset union leaders by allowing four non-TUC staff associations on to his provisional register. This gives them considerable advantages in recognition disputes with unions affiliated to the TUC, which have been instructed not to register as part of the campaign against the Government's industrial relations reforms.

The associations were not registered under previous Acts, and had therefore to apply specially to go on the provisional register. They appear to have done so because they realise that registration will give them a tremendous weapon against their TUC rivals.

No bonus for building men

By KEITH HARPER

Union leaders representing more than one million building workers were told yesterday that they could not have a cost of living bonus between now and next June, which is when their present wage agreement expires.

The building employers rejected this demand but promised to study the main claim that from June the basic craftsman's rate of £20 for 40 hours should be raised to £30 for 35 hours.

Supporting their argument for a reduction of five hours in the working week, the unions say that such a step would help productivity by forcing companies to use labour more efficiently. They also want a third week's summer holiday, which they say is not unreasonable in view of the uncomfortable conditions in which men work on building sites.

The increase in rates being demanded is 50 per cent, even without any reduction in hours. But the unions claim that most of the cost could be covered by stopping the extra payments awarded at site level, and which undermine the national negotiations. In some large cities, weekly earnings can reach £50

or more although the average is less than half that.

In the other major set of pay negotiations yesterday, leaders of 107,000 electricity supply workers emphasised that unemployment was as much a concern to them as gaining a substantial pay award. They pressed for an extension beyond the end of the year of the employers' guarantee that there would be no compulsory redundancies.

The unions have not yet specified the rise they want although at least the amount they gained from the Wilberforce recommendations earlier this year. The Wilberforce report, which followed the work-to-rule and ban on overtime that blacked out many parts of the country, awarded a £2.4-week rise, and an additional £35 a year for skilled men.

Mr Jack Biggin, secretary of the union side, said after yesterday's meeting that they were not happy about the present position. "Our members have seen all that Wilberforce gave eroded by the cost of living, and the reduction in manpower has reached the alarming figure of 35,000 since 1967."

10pc disappoints college teachers

By our Education Staff

The 10 per cent pay increase for 50,000 further education teachers announced in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Thatcher, was described last night as "too little and too late." The award merely confirms an employers' offer rejected in the summer.

The teaching unions claimed 35 per cent and the dispute went to the arbitrators. Accepting their recommendation, the Secretary for Education said it would add about £11.9 millions (10.5 per cent) to the yearly salary bill.

The Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, representing 37,000 lecturers, said it was "deeply disappointed that the award took no account of its claim for comparability with industry, commerce, and universities."

Even polytechnic teachers engaged exclusively in degree work might be paid as much as £800 a year less than comparable university staff. It would be increasingly hard to attract skilled people into teaching from industry.

The ATTI added that teachers would receive the rises nine months late and only three months before their next pay claim was due to be settled. Blame for delays lay "squarely on the shoulders of the management panel and the Government."

It complained about meagre rises for the lower-paid posts held by most teachers. At this level a lecturer now receiving £280-£1,770 will get £1,059-£2,090.

In grade one, the next most senior, the scale rises to £1,230-£2,075 to £1,375-£2,375. The maximum for grade two lecturers goes up from £2,337 to £2,875.

Directors of very big colleges and polytechnics get an increase of £782-£940. The top new scales are: vice-principals £3,550-£4,110 (old scale £3,162-£3,597); principals of largest colleges £3,510-£7,320 (£3,738-£4,830).

Parliament, page 9

University halted in protest over fees

More than 200 militant students brought the centre of Reading University to a halt yesterday when they staged a "sit-in" at the two-storey administrative block. They plan an indefinite occupation of the building to try to force talks about a £40 increase in annual fees for students living in halls of residence.

All the 150 staff, including the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Harry Pitt, left the building after locking all offices and committee rooms. The demonstrators guarded all doors to prevent anyone except students from entering and the main telephone exchange was out of action because women telephonists were kept out.

Since the term started last month the majority of the 2,300 students living in halls have been refused to pay their fees. Many have been paying them into a special fund set up by the students' union, which will not release the cash to the authorities until agreement is reached.

Students claim that they cannot afford the full increase, taking residential fees to nearly £250 a year, out of their maximum grant of £430. They are prepared to pay a £22 increase, but maintain that the remaining £18 is an unfair levy on them towards loan charges for building future halls.

The students' union president, Steven Vines, said last night: "It will be a highly disciplined sit-in. Our members have been instructed that there must be no vandalism or intimidation and no alcohol or drugs are being allowed in the building. We have the backing of our national body because this is the tip of an iceberg on the whole question of students' financing accommodation at universities."

In a leaflet sent by the university authorities to all 5,000 students they are warned that losses of revenue through increased interest charges caused by the boycott would have to be made up. The statement stresses that it is "absurd" for students to think that pressure on the university council will enable it to force the Government to change its policy.

The Ibrox Disaster Fund, opened after 66 people died at the Rangers' football ground, has been wound up. The fund reached £360,000 and has been allocated to the 23 widows, 48 children and 43 other bereaved families.

Wilting at the grass roots

Malcolm Dean samples the Great Debate

WHATEVER else happened in The Great Debate last summer, it is clear that monologue remained more important than dialogue in the British political system.

This was to have been the summer of discussion and debate to revitalise politics in the constituencies. But a random sample of 20 constituencies suggests that the promise never materialised.

Public meetings there certainly were, but in most the format followed the rigid pattern of political meetings: the public sitting obediently in its place to hear their MP, and only given the privilege of a question period at the end.

There was more activity among Conservative than Labour supporters during the parliamentary recess because most Labour constituency parties held their debate on Europe in June so that they could instruct delegates on how to vote at the special Labour conference in July.

Most Labour MPs on the sample appear to have held at least one public meeting during the recess. The Conservative MPs—who were specifically asked by Mr Heath to consult their constituents—on average held three. Attendance has been low. In Harrow West, the Conservatives held three meetings, the audience dropping

dramatically from 150 at the first, to 75 at the second, and only 30 at the third.

Few MPs organised anyone to present the other side. None of the Conservative constituencies surveyed took votes at the meetings. (Some Labour meetings did.) Some Conservative constituency executive councils also failed to take a vote on the issue. One agent explained: "We did not take a vote. We just took a note of the atmosphere."

Ironically, of the 10 Conservative constituencies surveyed, the one which organised the fullest discussion—a genuine debate and a panel of experts on another night—was Nantwich, where the member, Mr Robert Grant-Ferris, will not vote on the issue because he is the Deputy Speaker.

Fortunately, the public has not just had to rely on the political parties. The lobby groups have filled some of the gaps, but again this allowed only one side to be heard.

The Common Market Safeguards campaign—an anti-Market group—held public meetings in nine regional cities; the Labour Committee for Europe, an offshoot of the European

Movement, arranged 10 regional rallies. In Salisbury, the Conservative Anti-Common Market Information Service set up a genuine debate with a speaker from the European movement, but this was a rare occurrence. For many people the only opportunity of watching a genuine debate was the BBC's three-hour marathon earlier this month, and this, undoubtedly, had a larger audience than all the other debates put together.

The anti-Market campaigners are more bitter towards the Conservative Party than the pro-Marketeters are about Labour. Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, director of the Keep Britain Out campaign, describes the great debate as "the great charade." He accuses Conservative Central Office of suppressing opinion and deliberately isolating anti-Market constituency members.

There was nothing so crude as a directive but, according to Mr Frere-Smith, Conservative agents, all of whom are employed by Central Office, knew what was expected and few could afford to ignore those wishes.

The "Keep Britain Out" campaign organised referendums in 10 constituencies. In each there was a two-

to one majority against entry. The constituencies were chosen with one of three purposes in mind: to help to make life easier for anti-Market MPs under pressure, to swing an MP who was sitting on the fence, or to embarrass a Government Minister, as occurred to Mr Prior in Lowestoft and Mr Eldon Griffiths in Bury, St Edmunds.

Some MPs organised their own referendums, but in only one, Philip Goodhart's in Beckenham, was there a majority in favour of entry.

Mr Jim Bourlet, director of the Conservative Anti-Common Market Information Service, believes the some Conservative constituencies do not publicise their meetings because they knew there was widespread opposition.

His own attempts to circulate anti-Market literature were frustrated both centrally and locally. After Central Office refused to help to distribute the group's literature, Mr Bourlet wrote to all 400 Conservative agents offering six different pamphlets, free of charge. Undoubtedly, he sent out packages to each, plus a copy of Enoch Powell's book, but a spot check suggests that at least two-thirds were distributed to the literature.

Was there a Great Debate? "Not hell of a lot," said Mr Bourlet.

Hain driven from show

By IAN BREACH, Motoring Correspondent

THE CHAIRMAN of the Young Liberals, Mr Peter Hain, was escorted by security officers and police from Earl's Court yesterday after a group of party members had been stopped from handing out leaflets, posting stickers on cars displayed at the show, and hanging out a 20ft. banner proclaiming "People Before Cars."

Angry salesmen clashed with demonstrators as they moved among the stands. At the Vauxhall stand an executive suggested that a young woman protester should clean off the sticker, "Pollution Kills" which she had just slapped on a new model "Vaux clean my lungs," she replied.

A scuffle on the same stand resulted in another Young Liberal calling for police assistance. The police arrived, but only to reinforce security officers who were confiscating the banner and invoking the organisers' regulations on unauthorised publicity at the exhibition.

Later, Mr Hain said that although he was a car owner and a racing enthusiast, the whole idea of the car in society had to be questioned. The pressing problems of safety, pollution, and congestion must be tackled with a seriousness which he saw little sign of at the Motor Show. Further protests by the Young Liberals are expected during the show, where yesterday attendance figures were already 12 per cent higher than last year.

The official opening by Princess Alexandra was performed only after life-size photographs of Tuesday's nude models had been removed. Last night, hiskins being posted on the site, a "car company executive said: "We were told this was a family show, and they must be made decent."

Full order books and optimistic export forecasts were the theme of yesterday's show, where yesterday attendance figures were already 12 per cent higher than last year.

The Chloride Group, which manufactures Exide and Dagenite batteries, yesterday announced that it was planning to build a new battery plant in Lancashire, Cheshire, and London in an attempt to fight air pollution, and to discover whether they were a practical proposition.

That it did not envisage a large-scale replacement of internal combustion engines by electric ones. Rather it saw electric vehicles in the centre of urban complexes, where distances were short and speeds need not be high.

Boy who lost sight sues authority

A boy aged 14 lost the sight of an eye after being hit by a piece of chalk thrown by another pupil during "lunchtime tomfoolery," a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Mr James Kingham, counsel for Robert Pettican, of Worcester Avenue, Enfield, who is now aged 18, told Mr Justice Kilner-Brown that the incident happened at Enfield Lower Grammar School when about 20 boys were left on their own in a classroom.

"It should have been anticipated that boys of this age would fool about when confined to a classroom for an hour in wet weather," he said. "Unless they are carefully supervised, or given a mental or physical outlet to blow off surplus energy, horseplay and tomfoolery are bound to result."

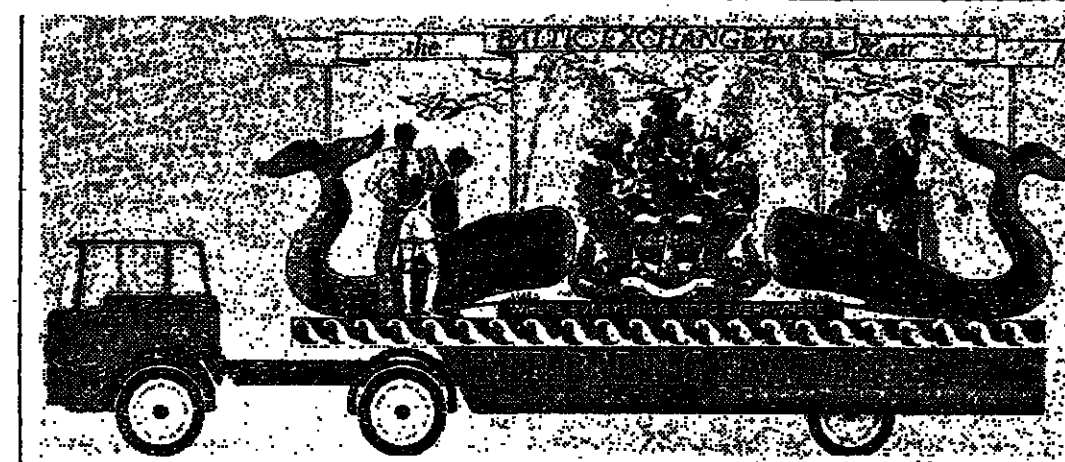
Robert Pettican is suing the education authority, Enfield Borough Council, for damages, alleging negligence because of inadequate supervision at the school, and failure to provide its 240 pupils with something to do during wet lunch breaks.

Negligence is denied by the council.

The incident happened on February 2, 1968, when Robert had been at the school for only three weeks, counsel said. It was a wet day and the boys had been told to stay in the classrooms for the lunch break.

Robert was among a group of boys doing their homework. Someone called his name, he looked up and was hit in the right eye with a piece of chalk.

The chalk was thrown by a boy called Scates. "But he is not to be held to blame morally," counsel said. Since the accident, supervision had been tightened at lunch times.



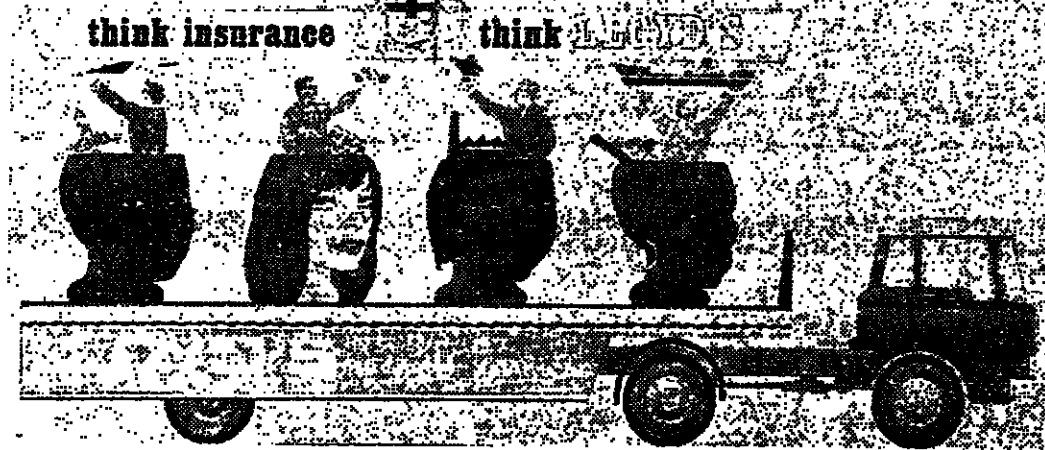
City star of the show

THE CITY of London's place in international finance will be the theme of this year's Lord Mayor's Show on November 12. This was announced by the Lord Mayor-elect, Sir Edward Howard. The show will be called "The City serves the nation—today and tomorrow."

The drawing above shows a likely theme for a float for the Baltic Exchange. Below is an artist's impression of a float for Lloyd's.

Sir Edward, a stockbroker and chairman of several companies, said: "If we are going to enter the European Common Market, then the City's position as a major financial centre will play an important part." He would take every opportunity during his year of office to explain the City's functions at home and abroad.

First elected to the Common Council in 1951, Sir Edward became an alderman in 1963. His father, Sir Seymour Howard, was Lord Mayor in 1954-5.



56pc satisfied with homes without baths

More than a quarter of the homes in the built-up areas of the West Midlands were without either a bath, shower, basin, or sink, or hot water to all parts of the house, according to a 1966 report published today.

This tends to confirm the national estimates, produced in 1969, that 4.5 million properties, or about a quarter of the nation's housing stock, were in need of basic improvements or repair. But this survey shows that a large number of households were quite content with their lot. For example, 21 per cent of those who said they were quite satisfied with their homes and 35 per cent who were fairly satisfied had no bath or shower.

"It would be wrong to assume that they would prefer a house with a bath to one without since the rent of the better equipped house might be beyond their means or more than they are prepared to spend on housing," the report says. "They might wish to stay in a familiar or convenient part of the community rather than move to a distant estate remote from friends, and relations, and workplace."

The report, which was scheduled for publication in 1968, suggests that there could be

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

reluctance, if not actual opposition, to the improvement of what it calls "low amenity accommodation," especially if it means an increase in rents. Indeed, 52 per cent of tenants who lacked normal modern conveniences were not prepared to pay more rent to have them. As for the 32 per cent who were, the extra sum they would pay was small, with a maximum of 56p. (This might be somewhat higher now.)

There was great ignorance about the possibility of improvement grants, a position which may have changed as a result of the current publicity drive for the new, higher level of grants.

Among home owners, low income families were more likely to buy their house outright, but there was a large pool of frustrated buyers mainly because of the shortage of low-priced homes. Those who chose to rent houses emphasised their general inability to afford anything else.

One reason for the shortage at the cheaper end of the market has been the tendency of West Midlands councils to buy up older property, some of

it for future demolition. This has, however, resulted in a small pool of less expensive property available for low income families and young couples trying to get on to the housing ladder. The West Midlands has, for historic reasons, a higher proportion of council-owned property than the national average.

Owner-occupation was also down to 41 per cent compared with the national figure then of 48 per cent. The area covered included Aldridge-Brownhills, Birmingham, Dudley, Halesowen, Solihull, Stourbridge, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, Warley, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton.

West Midlands Conurbation Housing Survey 1968. Prepared for the Department of the Environment. Price £1.25p. by Ruth L. Welch Centre for Urban and Regional Studies at the University of Birmingham.

Warning on hop kilns

A warning was given yesterday to hop farmers who use methylated spirits to light bowls of sulphur in kilns as part of the hop-drying process.

Advice to take great care was issued by the Birmingham coroner, Mr George Billington, and Mr Robert Harvey, a Ministry of Agriculture representative at an inquest on a farmer who died after being burned in an accident in a hop-drying kiln. A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded. Mr Richard Farrow, aged 40, of Eastwood, Tarrington, Herefordshire, who died on September 6,

was suspended from the hop-drying kiln.

After hearing legal argument, the judge adjourned the hearing until today, when he will give judgment.

140 in list to speak on EEC

By our Political Correspondent

Some 140 MPs have so far told the Speaker that they want to take part in the six-day debate on Britain's entry into the EEC which will open today. Reporting this figure yesterday, the Speaker said: "Unfortunately, about a quarter of the have not told me on which day they wish to speak."

To provide a time for debate, the Government will allow the debate today to run until midnight. No extra time is to be provided tomorrow; the time needed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday is to be decided by the Government after talks with the Opposition. The debate will end with a next Thursday.

Mr Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the Labour Party, has not been named as an official Opposition speaker during the debate. Mr Jenkins, however, has agreed to give a speech on the arrangements, which will be held on Thursday.

Today, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr Healey, Mr Sheehy, Mr Prior, Mr Rippon, Mr Jay, and Mr Carr. Tomorrow, Mr Ross, Mr Gordon, Mr George Thomas, Mr Peter Thomas, Mr Wednesday Barber, Mr Benn, Mr Clegg, Mr John Davies, Mr Thompson, Mr Wilson, Mr Maudling, Mr Callaghan, and Mr Heath.

Mr Peterborough Conservative Association has issued a statement giving full support to terms obtained for British by Sir Harnar Nichols, Conservative MP for the constituency the past 21 years, has announced that he will vote against Government.

Mr Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Council of the Liberal Party, has said in a conference of British industrialists in London that they consider the serious social human consequences of British entry. The wider market would lead to changes in the local pattern of enterprises, in types of new and old, and in movements of labour.

Mr Emylon Hooton, the Liberal anti-Market MP, is said to be voting for the "enabling" Bill on an although he will oppose Government on entry on October 23. All the other Liberal MPs will support Mr Heath on the 23rd.

Last night's weekly meeting of Liberal MPs decided their position on consequent legislation should be passed. The Market Debate Mr Heath will speak today, Mr John Gwyn on Monday, and Mr Ted Thorpe on the final day.

Mr Vic Feather has written to all MPs outlining the Opposition to entry on the grounds of the economic and social consequences of any final decision is taken.

Doctor fails in appeal

Dr Julius Libman, aged 38, of Sedgely Road, Preston, Lancashire, yesterday lost his appeal to Privy Council against a fine of the General Medical Council disciplinary committee that had been imposed for a professional misconduct.

He denied having entered into a patient, Mrs Jean H. in his consulting room at John Street, Manchester, on March 11, 1970, and his improper attempts, which the committee found, to seduce Mrs. Wroe and her daughter from complaining to the police. An order made by the disciplinary committee in suspending Dr Libman for months will run from the date of the order in council, which took effect yesterday.

School opened

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Security, opened Southampton's £3 million medical school, which will train 130 students a year.

Exclusive

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Mrs Puri and her husband at their home near Liverpool

Explaining two cultures is journal's aim

MRS KAILASH PURI, Punjabi editor, poet, cook, and scientist's wife, of Blunellands, near Liverpool, refers to be known as a 'beriber of Indian culture and arts than a spirit of lib' among immigrants.

When she is not cooking Indian dishes, at sessions of oga, meditation, devotion, and nature cure in her husband's course for self-realisation and human fulfilment in Southport and Liverpool, she writes, reads her poems, and owns and edits a monthly magazine called 'Roopvati'.

Toughly translated, the word means 'nymph', and circulates among 10,000 Punjabi-speaking Sikhs, Hindus, and Moslems, half in Britain and half in India.

The journal, owned, edited, and circulated from Blunellands and printed in Pleasure Garden, Market, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, is changing from a woman's to a family magazine, with some articles in English. It claims to be the only family magazine in English and Punjabi.

"I am hoping, through the journal, to achieve more understanding of both English and Indian cultures," she said. "Roopvati" finds space for wife, husband, and family relationships, cooking, house-keeping, clothes, grooming, and other matters, and has its own version of Evelyn Home called, loosely, "The problems we share"; a column

By ERNEST DEWHURST

supplemented by the "Roopvati" advisory service, which offers free advice privately.

Mr Puri finds that immigrants ask about official documents which they do not understand, family matters, and repeatedly, discrimination in jobs. "I am sick of hearing the excuses made by the superior in favour of the selected junior white man. This is outright discrimination. Do you suggest that I take my case to the Race Relations Board?" Mr Puri told him that he could certainly consult the board, but before doing so he should see the manager in charge of staff promotions.

The journal has had front-cover pictures of the creator of Sikhism, an Indian actress and film producer, and the birthplace of the first guru, and English articles in a recent edition varied from a discourse on how to fight aggression and violence to sex in schools. The latter says the permissive society has snatched from the Asian immigrants their peace of mind. Thousands have asked for advice and help in "keeping the family together under one roof, or otherwise."

Advertisers include the Imperial Palace Hotel,

Bombay, and Commonwealth Coaches, Leicester, to star specialists, the Asian Marriage Introduction Bureau, Southall, and Greyhound Bicycles, Luddians.

Mr Puri first started a journal in Poona in the '50s and began her present venture in September. "When I first started, people over there did not want to hear a word about birth control," she said. "I was writing about husband-and-wife relationships and became a target of controversy. They wrote asking what I was bent upon, transforming their daughters-in-law with birth control. They did not want me to do propaganda for birth control. But now they had come to accept this, with slogans for the loop, contraceptive, and pill. Even children asked questions about it, and nobody seemed to mind."

Dr Puri, her husband, is a former director of the Government of India Central Botanical Laboratory. Both he and his wife write poems and recite them to Indian gatherings and lecture on history, affairs, and world religions.

The family devotion to the eastern arts has been passed to their children. Their daughter is a classical Indian dancer. Their son, a hydrologist, does a "little bit of meditation," and has studied the influence of Western science on eastern art, especially the eastern religions, in the past few centuries.

Ex-MP loses libel appeal

Lord Avebury lost his appeal yesterday against an award for libel damages to a surgeon.

The Appeal Court ordered Lord Avebury, formerly Mr Eric Lubbock, a Liberal MP, to pay £1,500 damages, as decided by the High Court.

Lord Justice Sachs said: "Freedom to make strong, fair comment must never be confused with licence to abuse." Lord Avebury had referred to an orthopaedic surgeon, Mr Nigel Harris, as "a politically-motivated wreck" who stirred up prejudice against immigrant doctors.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls said: "It is open to everybody to make fair comment on a matter of public interest, but we cannot allow this freedom to be abused. And it is abused, if, under the cloak of fair comment, a man hides a dagger with which to wound or destroy."

Mr Harris, of Ashworth Road, Paddington, London, had sued Mr Lubbock over a speech to Orpington Liberal Association in 1969, a report of it in the "Daily Mirror" and a press release. Mr Lubbock, of High Elm, Putney, Denham, denied liability, claiming that what he said was fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Following a complaint from a patient over treatment received at St Charles Hospital, Paddington, Mr Harris replied: "We have had to employ doctors from abroad who are in my opinion fit to be left on their own to treat patients."

The matter was publicised and Mr Lubbock, in a speech, declared: "It would be a disaster for the health service if, as a result of prejudice stirred up by a few politically-motivated wreckers, the hospital were to lose the many excellent doctors and nurses from overseas they now employ."

Essential

Lord Denning said: "Fair comment is one of the essential elements towards making up our freedom of speech. The court would always support fair comment on a matter of public interest, but Mr Lubbock had resorted to personal attacks which were not called for."

He continued: "It might be permissible in politics to make personal attacks, but it is not permissible in other walks of life unless there are circumstances to warrant them."

"If all one has done is to express one's own view on a subject, it is not libel. It is altogether wrong that one's personal motives or honesty should be challenged."

Mr Harris's concern, Lord Denning said, was the improvement. To impute that he was a "politically motivated wreck" was to impute that he was doing it insincerely for the sake of party politics. This is not warranted in the least," the judge said.

Mr Lubbock had also implied that Mr Harris was not fit to hold the post of consultant. "To a professional man that is surely one of the most damaging things to be said," Lord Denning said.

The words meant that under the guise of saving Mr Harris wanted to help, he was out to destroy, and was using a party point of view.

"They were not comment at all — they were invective," Lord Justice Sachs said. "They were outside the pale of fair comment."

Lord Justice Stamp agreed that the appeal be dismissed.

Pottering along towpaths

A PARTY of journalists was taken up the Regent's Canal by boat yesterday to show what British waterways could really be like with a little more effort and expense.

In fact, the stretch through Little Venice is one of the best-preserved and best-used in the country: fashionable pubs surround it, the Zoo embraces it, anglers inhabit it, and walkers like it.

Bearing in mind that it costs only a few lifebuoys to reopen the towpath, plus three men's salaries to man it, paid by the Westminster City Council, its value as a public utility is obviously formidable. Waterways as a whole would be far more popular if they were made to look like Regent's Canal.

The trip was to launch the

first of a new series of four handbooks giving up-to-date information on all of Britain's 1,400 miles of navigable waterways, plus some of the 600 remaining miles that are scheduled "remainder" waterways maintained only so far as necessary to ensure public safety and health.

The British Waterways Board used to produce guide books purely of interest to people using boats on canals: it is a sign of the times that they are now beaming their handbooks, produced by Nicholson's Guides, to fishermen and walkers as well. Canals have become of interest to people who merely want to potter around.

The canal between Little Venice and Cumberland Basin, going past Lord's Cricket ground and Regent's Park, is illustrative of the sort of progress now being made on the waterways. For the past two years, the Westminster City Council has opened up the towpaths experimentally. This has proved notably successful. Shortly, a footway on the next stretch of canal, in the Camden council's area, is to be opened up, though not without all the legal delving and niceties that are inseparable from bringing Britain's canals, forgotten for almost 100 years, back into the contemporary mainstream.

One of the main stumbling

blocks has been an iron bridge, 151 years old this year, called the "Old Horse Bridge." It used to carry carthorses for changes over from one side of the canal to the other when pulling barges. It is painted green and its cast-iron looks solid enough, but there was a fear that 200 people standing on it during a boating gala might become 200 involuntary swimmers, which would have proved a bad advertisement.

Elaborate tests, including x-rays, had to be conducted on the bridge, which has now been pronounced fit for human habitation, as it were. As a result, the stretch of canal from Hampstead Road locks and St Pancras basin should soon be open to walkers—especially those anxious to take advantage of the fact that it is not an offence for a dog to foul a canal towpath. Islington is expected to follow suit, assuming responsibility for the banks of the canal in its borough, while the British Waterways Board maintains responsibility for the actual water.

If the councils reopen their towpaths in keeping with the pace of public demand, it should not be long before the 10,000 copies of the South-east England guide which have been printed initially are sold—in spite of the fact that W. H. Smith demanded a bigger profit margin than the British Waterways Board was prepared to concede and is not handling it. It will be followed by books on canals in the North-west, North-east and South-west.

New look for self-help litigants suggested

"Justice," an association of professional lawyers, says in a report published yesterday that litigants conducting their own cases should not be "looked down on" by High Court judges. Looking up at judges from the well of the court—"a position of deep inferiority"—adds greatly to their ordeal and no nervous applicant can do himself justice in such circumstances.

As a remedy, the report, "Litigants in Person" (Stevens and Sons, £1), suggests that people presenting their own cases should be allowed to address the court from either the witness box or the benches reserved for barristers.

The report also recommends that legal aid should be available for plaintiffs in libel actions and for defendants in libel and slander cases.

Equally, a man with a social conscience who wants to call attention to incompetence or corruption should not be frightened into silence by the threat of an action which he is unable to resist effectively.

The report says four groups of people conduct their own case. They are responsible and intelligent people who have no choice but to conduct their case in person or let it go by default; those who distrust lawyers and

believe that they can fight their own case more effectively; those who fall foul of the legal system through muddle-headedness and inadequacy; "professional" litigants who are obsessed with the legal process and treat it as a hobby, and for whom life would have no meaning if all their actions were disposed of.

The report accepts that many litigants in the last two groups are unable to adopt a rational approach to their legal problems.

Book 'an invitation to sex'

The educational value of the "Little Red Schoolbook" was completely outweighed by the depraving material it contained, it was alleged before the Inner London Sessions Appeals Committee yesterday.

The publisher, Richard Handyside (27, of Aldebert Terrace, Stockwell, London), was appealing against two convictions and fines of £25 for possessing copies of the "Schoolbook," judged to be obscene material.

Mr Michael Corkery, QC, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said parts of the book amounted to an invitation to promiscuity. It had been aimed at children from the age of 12 onwards.

He said the book suggested it was a good thing to be unchaste and there was an invitation to lose virginity. Mr Corkery went on: "There is no warning against sexual activity, and the boys and girls are invited to go out and get experience so that they can judge for themselves."

"Nowhere are the dangers of promiscuity pointed out. There is an article on VD but it does not go far enough and treats it more or less as the common cold."

The allegation was, he said, that it was grossly improper and irresponsible to give this sort of information to children from the age of 12.

"Looking at the book as a whole, the educational value is completely outweighed by the depraving material between pages 94 and 119," he added.

Dame Mary Georgina Green, headmistress of a girls' school, said she considered it would encourage young girls to experiment and go further than their natural inclinations. In others it might have the effect of making them rather frightened of the whole process.

The hearing continues today.

Updated Rhodes

A step has been taken towards ending the first black Rhodes scholar to Oxford from South Africa. The Rhodes Trust has decided to offer a scholarship to students from all over South Africa irrespective of race. It replaces the second Rhodes scholarship awarded to the Transvaal some years ago.

A multi-racial selection committee has been set up in South Africa to award the scholarship.

Mother cleared of murdering baby

A young mother was David Paul, had recorded a verdict of accidental death on the child. Mrs Kitching confessed to the police that she had killed him by placing a plastic bag and pillow over his head.

Mrs Kitching said yesterday that she had been on drugs since suffering epilepsy at the age of 15 and the drugs made her depressed.

On the evening Paul died her husband, Leslie, aged 29, a salesman, had gone to the cinema. Her four-year-old daughter Lesley and Paul were playing in the bedroom. "I heard Paul cry out, but it didn't disturb me because it didn't last very long."

Mrs Kitching said that later Leslie came into the room and said "Paul looks funny." She went on to say something about not being able to get the bag off. "I went straight in there and found Paul on the floor. I found the plastic bag on his head."

She told the police that she had killed him because she felt responsible for not going to see him when he cried out.

The judge said it was clear that there was no satisfactory evidence for conviction. He told Mrs Kitching: "You have been acquitted by the jury on my direction, because it was clear to me that this charge, however properly brought, was ill-founded."

Mr Robert Harman, prosecuting, had said that three days after the Finchley coroner, Dr

The carpet eaters

THE OFFSPRING of Anthrenus verbasci, a beetle the size of a ladybird, has now taken over from the household moth in terms of consumption of carpets, bedding, upholstery, and clothes.

Southern England is infested with the beetles and at Eastleigh, Hampshire, housewives have asked for advice from a national pest killing company.

Last night in the local college of further education, Dr Colin Hawkes, an entomologist, told the housewives:

"Attack on all fronts with dusters and vacuums. Clean out roof spaces, airing cupboards, carpets, underfields, and between floorboards. Then polish off with a good spraying of moth-proofing aerosol."

The grubs eat wool, hair, and fur. They turn into beetles which resemble small, black and white ladybirds. A spokesman for the anti-pest firm said that they had "outstipped the clothes moth as the major textile pest in Southern England."

Post rise sticks to CBI limit

The Post Office will limit its forthcoming price increases to the 5 per cent laid down by the Confederation of British Industry, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Chataway, told the Commons during question time yesterday.

He did, however, explain to Sir Gerald Nabarro (Conservative MP for South Worcester-shire): "That means there will not be increases of more than 5 per cent, although the initiative allowed for increases in certain circumstances which

may take the form of weighted averages within the 5 per cent."

Sir Gerald had asked why, when the Post Office had a surplus of £40 millions were telephonic and postal increases necessary?

In reply to Mr Charles Morris (Labour, Openshaw) Mr Chataway added: "There is no question of 20,000 postal workers being made redundant. The Post Office is looking at the scope of its services to determine what is a sensible structure of services for the 1970s."

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Ex-MP adopted

Mr Sydney Irving, former Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, is to fight Dartford for Labour. He lost the seat at the general election to Sir Peter Trew (Conservative) by 580 votes.

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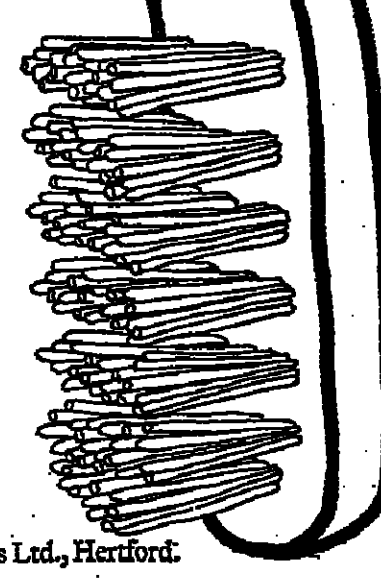
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PARLIAMENT

Check sought on student union funds

Opening a debate on higher education, Mr. Ronald Bell (C. Chingford, Essex) said that there were all too many instances of "serious misuse" of students' money provided to students' unions.

He moved that the House note of the provisions in the Education (First Degree, etc.) Act, 1968, relating to the payment of subscriptions to student unions and similar bodies.

Mr. Bell said: "The way in which subscriptions come to be paid out of public funds is that the universities, which are the only bodies which are not covered by its grant to a student, subscriptions to clubs, membership of which is made compulsory by universities or institutions."

"This has led to universities and other institutions making membership of student unions compulsory in order that subscriptions shall be paid to them the ratepayers as part of their grants. Some disquiet has been aroused by the way in which this system is worked."

An average of £11 each a year was paid in subscriptions to student unions. He estimated that throughout England and Wales, the total sum collected each year was just over £3 millions.

Over this very substantial sum of money there is absolutely no control or supervision at all — there is no element of accountability."

"Generally speaking, these funds were properly applied to the purposes for which they were provided. But there were exceptions, and these fell into three categories: financing non-academic activities; paying all expenses and fines of students; and favouring left-wing activities in political organisations."

At York University, there had been a move to take away a grant from the Conservative Association on the remarkable grounds of the Chancellor's tax in his Budget. "But even under that, at the same time, the students' union was being given separate grants to socialist societies and to a separate general grant to a Socialist Federation which organises them."

There had been even more serious cases — one at university in Wales and another at an English university — where a withdrawal of union membership had prevented an adequate who had passed his

final examinations from taking his degree.

The argument had been advanced that, since union membership was compulsory, one could not belong to the university unless one was a member of the union. Therefore the degree could not be taken.

The Select Committee on Education had made a recommendation in 1969 to prevent such abuses, but it had not been implemented.

There should be a Registrar



Mr. Edward Short

of Students' Unions to provide scrutiny of such large sums of money given to students aged only 18 or 19 years old. Also, quorums for meetings should be enlarged.

Mr. Jock Bruce Gardyne (C. Angus South) said it was indefensible that some reluctant students were forced to pay the fees out of their own pockets while others had fees paid by the local education authorities. "Not even in a closed shop factory do you have the situation where three quarters of employees have their union membership fee paid by the taxpayer while the remainder find the premium out of their own pocket."

Mr. Angus Maude (C. Stratford-on-Avon) said there should be a registrar, or another form of public body, to approve the constitutions and the accounts and conduct of student unions and similar bodies. "The number of elected leaders who resigned within their first year because of minority



Mr. Ronald Bell

pressure groups sought to mandate them on unacceptable issues without the agreement of the majority had become alarming."

Mr. Richard Mitchell (Lab., Ipswich) said the "lunatic fringe element" in student unions must be stopped. "I absolutely and unreservedly condemn the action of the university union at Southampton in its political discrimination and the way it distributes its funds."

Political organisations within universities should not get any funds from the unions. The only help they should have was free accommodation.

Mr. Edward Short, for the Opposition, said: "It seems to me the pressure is being based on a few very highly publicised and quite atypical incidents out of 700 student unions up and down the country."

Voluntary membership would mean the student community would be destroyed and it would end up with very much more militant bodies, such as had been experienced in France and Italy.

"We have been remarkably fortunate in this country, and the major cause of this has been the fact that we have had a study body which was able to speak to the authorities and speak for all students."

"The NUS is quite prepared to discuss with the Department, or vice-chancellors and principals, alternative methods of finance provided that they do not affect the character or the operation of the student unions. "What they are not prepared to discuss is a method of finance which would amount, in fact, to external political control of the unions."

He asked the Government not to be pushed into a hasty decision by a small number of isolated cases which everyone deplored and condemned.

Mr. William van Straubenzee, Under-Secretary, Education and Science, said MPs had sought to make clear that they were not taking part in a "student-bashing operation" at the time. To the best of his knowledge the number of cases of abuse of union funds, and the number of irregularities of procedure, was relatively small when one took into account the large number of institutions of higher education. "But there is a principle involved."

Student unions must act within the limits of their constitutions. It was true that the constitutions did have to be approved by the college or university authorities. "But it does seem to me that in too many cases, there is a tendency on the part of these authorities to consider their responsibility discharged once the constitution has been approved. It would be very encouraging if they took a continuing responsibility, if not a formal one at least a moral one, for seeing that the principles of the constitution were not breached."

Sir Frederic Bennett (C. Torquay) said that if student unions wanted to enter the political field they should find their own money. "The public are not worried so much about student unions as such but about why, at a time of high taxation and rates, they should subsidise the political activities of a very small element in our community."

BBC's staff within rules

A complaint about frequent "comment" on news by BBC staff was made by Mr. John Biggs-Davison (C., Chigwell).

He asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Christopher Chataway, what further consideration he had given to machinery to secure compliance by the BBC with the terms of the Licence and Agreement and the provision of a Broadcasting Council or similar body.

Mr. Chataway replied: "None. I do not accept it to be the general opinion that there is any failure by the BBC to comply with the Licence and Agreement. I believe that the best safeguard for the public and for broadcasters is a BBC governing body of high quality, charged with a clear and undiluted responsibility for the conduct of the Corporation's affairs."

Mr. Biggs-Davison asked: "Do you listen to or watch the BBC? There is frequent commenting on news by staff of the BBC which is contrary to the Licence and Agreement. What is being done about it?"

Mr. Chataway replied: "There is no prohibition in the Licence and Agreement upon news comment by those appearing on television or speaking on the radio."

Mr. Evelyn King (C., Dorset S.) said the appointment of Sir Hugh Greene, a former director-general, as a governor of the BBC — he recently resigned — had been an unfortunate precedent. Sir Hugh must have been concerned as a governor with decisions he had taken 10 years before.

Successful

Mr. Chataway said: "It is probably not a precedent that many would wish to follow in the future, and I think that is a view which would be shared by Sir Hugh."

Mr. Ivor Richard (Lab., Barons Court) said Sir Hugh had been a remarkably successful and innovative director-general. He added: "He is proving a very valuable governor."

Mr. Chataway replied: "You are not keeping with events. Sir Hugh is not a governor any longer, but I would take this opportunity to pay tribute to his work."

Mr. William Whitelaw, Leader of the House, said there should be a "bashing operation" at the appropriate time for discussing again the question of broadcasting parliamentary debates. Replying to a question from Mr. Tam Dalyell (Lab., West Lothian), he said: "I do not anticipate a debate in the immediate future."

Spy case pressure

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, is to be asked in the Commons on Monday if he will prosecute the Soviet defector, Oleg Lyalin, for organising sabotage. The question, tabled by Mr. Arthur Lewis (Lab., West Ham North) is a reference to Sir Peter's written answer on Monday that Lyalin belonged to the sabotage and assassination department of the KGB, the Russian Secret Service.

He said this in explaining why drunken driving charges against Lyalin had been dropped at Marlborough Street court. Sir Peter said there were substantial grounds for anxiety over Lyalin's personal safety.

Plea to tell police of offensive calls

"Offensive telephone calls then could be traced if the Post Office and police were alerted," the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Christopher Chataway, told Mrs. Joyce Butler (Lab., Wood Green) on Monday. "But recently, but not given a general direction to the Post Office to improve the special equipment required to trace calls."

"This is a technical matter within the Post Office managerial responsibilities," he said. Mrs. Butler said: "In a recent case there were 300 such calls — we not do better than this? some means?"

Mr. Chataway replied: "I know that calls of this kind do cause a great deal of anguish. The Post Office and the police when they are alerted do all in their power to trace such calls and the Post Office has some well-tried methods to eliminate or deter calls of this nature."

Mr. Simon Mahon (Lab., Bowdler) suggested subscribers be told to use only initials rather than their full description in the directory. "This would save them a great deal of inconvenience, particularly to the ladies of this country."

Mr. Chataway said: "I am sure subscribers will take note of this advice."

Davies denies change of heart

After the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, made his statement about the Clyde, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn asked him: "Will you confirm that after refusing 5 to 26 millions for UCS last year, you have now been forced to give the liquidator a loan of 5.5 millions?"

"Would you also confirm that you have now abandoned the report of the wise men based on a two-year solution, and that you are now considering the inclusion of Scotstoun, and making substantial sums of money available to Clydebank?"

"Would you confirm the assertion by Mr. Douglas of Govan Shipbuilders that £20 millions will be required from public funds as a result of Government policy?"

"It would be much more honest if you would admit that you have been forced into retreat by the determined action of the men, whom you wholly forgot last summer, and who are now halfway to securing their main objectives."

Mr. Davies replied that the loan to the liquidator was, in considerable part, reimbursable. Money to UCS would not only not have been reimbursable, but it would have been sufficient only to tide the yards over for a few months.

Govan Shipbuilders are studying an alternative to a two-year solution, to see whether the inclusion of Scotstoun would make a mere economic proposition, but this is in no way an abandonment of the Government's position."

Not was there any change in the Government's position on the Clyde, Mr. Benn said: "Part of the money given to the liquidator would have been repayable, as would have been the funds made available to UCS in response to their request in the summer."

"You have not given to the House any account of all of the enormous amounts of public money, which the deputy chairman of the company has said could amount to £30 millions, without which neither Govan Shipbuilders nor any other solution there could be viable."

"Can you estimate as to the total cost of Government commitment to maintain a policy which, you say is totally unchanged since the summer?"

Mr. Davies replied: "I am not inclined to throw forward estimates without an opportunity of having them studied properly. That particular tendency has landed us in a good deal of trouble. The truth is that, as far as the advances to the liquidator are concerned, it is not that they are susceptible to repayment, but there is reimbursement coming."

"As far as any payment made to the company at its moment of absolute crisis was concerned, there is no doubt in the light of subsequent evidence that it would have been simply lost money, and only a small part of the subsequent lost money to follow it."

Mr. Edward Taylor (C., Cathcart) said the intention to continue relieving orders, and the

extension of the naval shipbuilding programme would be welcomed on Clydeside.

He asked when Mr. Davies would be able to say whether Scotstoun would be added, and also whether Govan Shipbuilders could go out to look for more work.

Mr. Davies said the question of Scotstoun would only arise when he had the guidance of the company, coupled with the report by consultants. He hoped it would be before the end of the year.

Mr. Jo Grimond (L., Orkney and Shetland) asked if, assuming shipbuilding continued at Govan, Linthouse, and Scotstoun, Mr. Davies could give the number of redundancies expected and what other employment the Government could offer the men.

Mr. Davies said the proposed figure when the company went into liquidation at the end of July was 8,387. It was now almost exactly 1,000 fewer than that. The prospect of future employment had to be seen in a range starting at the low end of 2,500 put forward by the group of experts.

It had been hoped that this figure might be improved, not only by the inclusion of Scotstoun and two-shift working, but also by other employment being offered, either on the Lower Clyde or at Yarrow.

Mr. F. Barden (C., Gillingham) said Mr. Benn had made a statement on August 2 that under the policy of the last Government he had written to UCS saying Labour practices had to be altered and there had to be a slimming of the labour force by thousands. "In view of

that, his recent passionate outburst seems a teeny weeny bit phoney."

Mr. Davies said this had been one of many interesting observations by Mr. Benn.

Mr. John Brewis (C., Galloway) asked if there had been any recent approaches to Mr. Davies from outside interests to take over Clydebank.

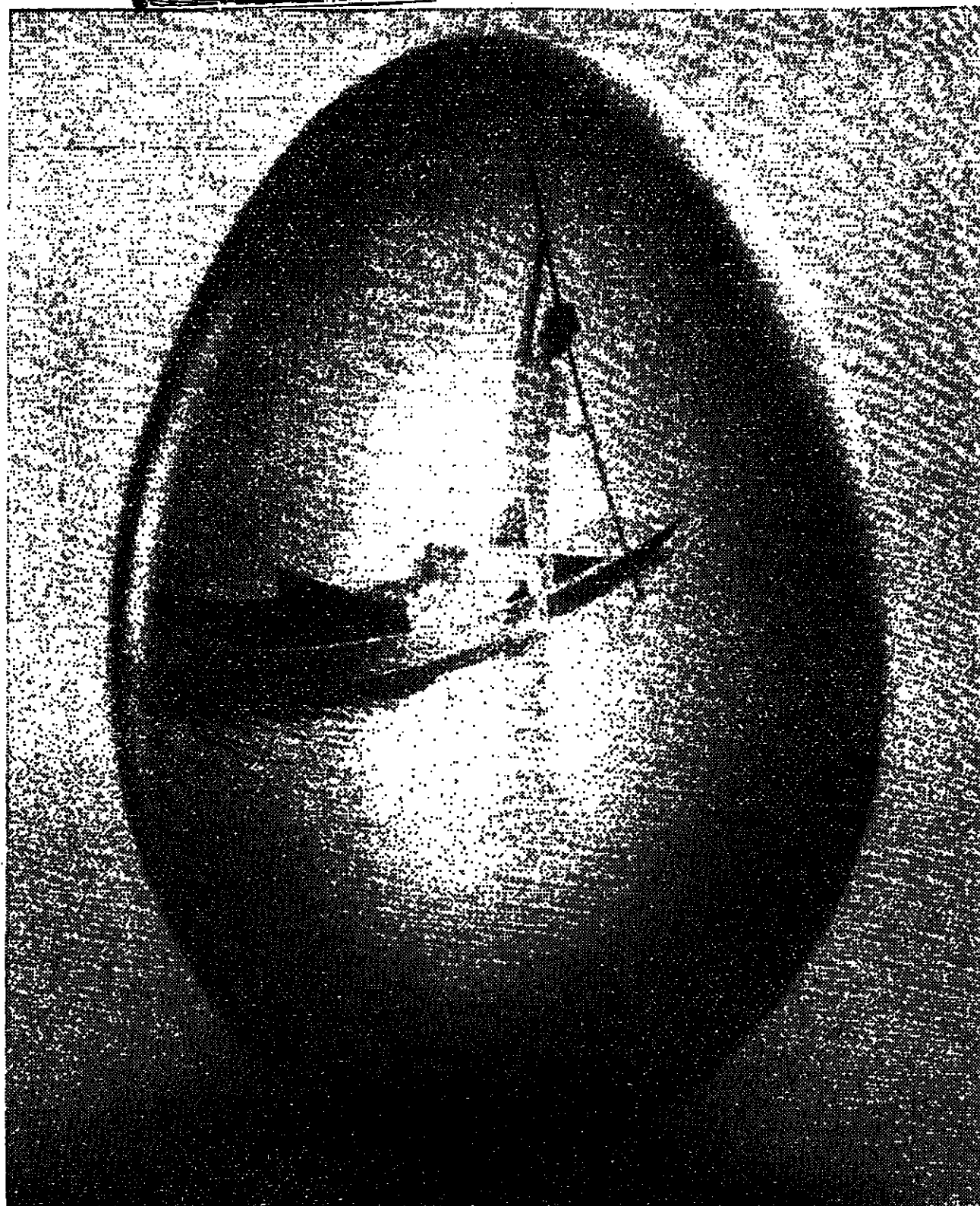
Mr. Davies said: "There is at present only one practical interest which is interested in the Clydebank yard for shipbuilding. It is evaluating alternative possibilities here and on the Continent. Its final position would not be known for some months."

Mr. John Rankin (Lab., Govan) welcomed what had been achieved and suggested that Mr. Davies should use his influence to ensure that two members of the trade unions should be appointed to the new board. "The men may have no money to invest but their lives and the lives of their children and wives are invested."

Mr. Davies said he was sympathetic to that suggestion, as were the chairman and management of GUVAN Shipbuilders. "But they are a private company and it is their task to decide who will be on the board."

Mr. Jock Bruce Gardyne (C. Angus S.) asked what assurances Mr. Davies had received about labour practices.

Mr. Davies said: "There is an understanding from the unions in relation to this general agreement to ensure that the ships now given guarantees — or to be given guarantees — will be built with due dispatch and efficiency. This is a meaningful undertaking."



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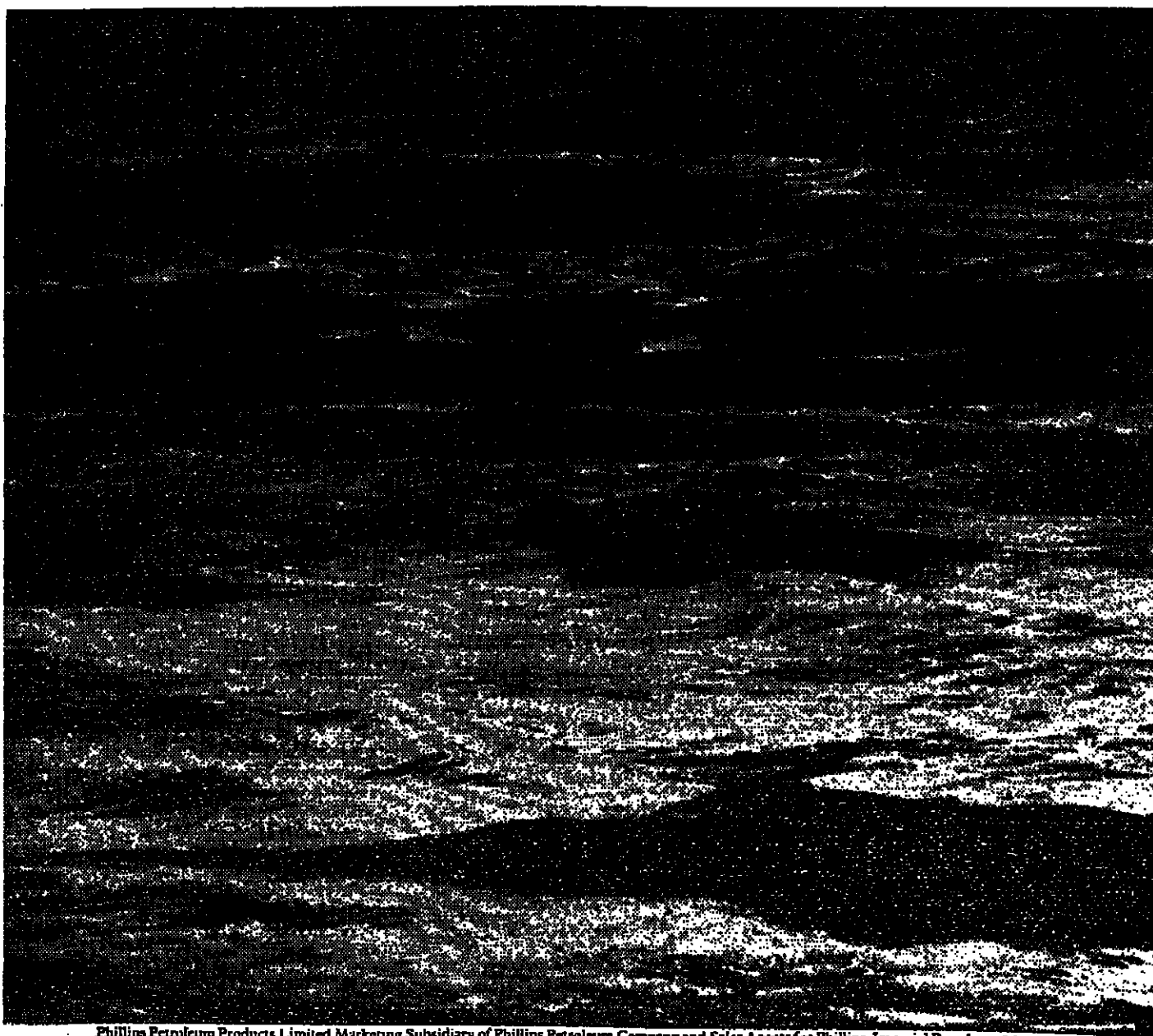
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IF EVER a film deserved to be a commercial failure it is surely Roger Vadim's smuggering travesty of a black comedy, *Pretty Maids* all in a Row (Ritz, Leicester Square) (X). His first movie to be made in America is neither properly black nor passably funny. It hasn't a motive in its head except the vague notion that sexual acrobatics, mostly carefully shrouded from view, are the contemporary cinema-goer's idea of heaven. Even so, this one is nearer last than first in the titillation stakes.

Rock Hudson, Doris Day will be sad to learn, is cast as the guidance counsellor and coach at Oceanfront High School who seduces a series of girl pupils in his sound-proof testing room, believing that by unzipping their blouses he is, in fact, liberating their psyches. His favourite male pupil (John David Carson) trembles greatly in the anticipation of lust but has to be led into fleshly enjoyments by a teacher (Angie Dickinson) primed for the job by the coach.

While all this is going on several nude girls, among them one with the singularly appropriate name of Joy Bang, are found dead in various stages of undress. Telly Savalas is the police chief brought in to investigate. Various passable jokes are made about sexlife at high school, about middle-aged men who won't grow up and young ones who can't. But these generally backfire because the director's treatment of women as objects is basically every bit as fearsome as any of the attitudes on which he comments.

The net result of all this liberation is a film that's sick rather than healthy, and what is worse, made with a lack of style, incredible from the technical Flash Harry who tarted up the modish *"Barbarella"* with such élan. I never thought a film blessed with so much female beauty could leave such an ugly taste in the mouth.

For some reason that I don't quite follow, the Censor has refused a certificate to *Camille 2000*, though the GIC gives it an "X", thus allowing it into the Cameo Victoria. Radley Metzger's updating of *"The Lady of the Camellias"* is really rather ludicrous but hardly obscene unless it is felt that Marguerite Gautier's impassioned orgasms during the frequent bed scenes might result in mass rape under the clock at Victoria Station. She does make a most terrible noise, as women tend to nowadays in films made exclusively for men.

Since Daniele Gubert is very beautiful, these heavy-breathed cavorings may satisfy some. But I can think the dialogic will—"Stupid girl to give up a man like that." "She gave him the clasp." "Oh listen, Marguerite, nobody's perfect." Mr Dumas would spin in his grave.

Metzger makes the whole thing into

BED AND BORED



Daniele Gubert and Nino Castelnuovo in "Camille 2000"

a kind of cut-price "Dolce Vita" with Italian high-life trappings (silly beds and Sabbatini gowns) getting greatly in the way of any proper characterisation. It can't be done, of course, with any conviction at all. But, my goodness, he tries. Nino Castelnuovo plays Armand like a straight-faced fugitive from the "Satyricon". Felix Greene's Cuba Val (A), an entertaining, thought-provoking but

not very critical documentary about Castro's continuing revolution can be seen at the Venus, Kentish Town, from Monday next. Particular emphasis is given to Cuba's new and not inconsiderable culture and the film is certainly successful in suggesting why the West has so much to learn from this kind of free-wheeling Marxism.

Tamas Keny's *The Valley* (X), the other half of the programme, is a

New films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

highly schematic allegory about war which blunders into Janes territory and thrashes about in it as if drowning. Very leaden indeed, but not quite risible. The plot is akin, incidentally, to that of James Clavell's *"The Last Valley"* but not as entertainingly worked out.

Also decidedly heavy-handed is Bent Christensen's *The Only Way* (Classic, Baker Street (U)), which dramatises

if that is the word, the story of Danish Resistance to Nazi anti-Semitism during the war. Martin Potter, a real-life Satyricon refugee, and Jane Seymour play leading parts, as do some of those who actually took part in the escape plan which spirited over 7,000 Jews into Sweden. The film is in English and one of those one has to call worthy but dull. A pity, since it has an extraordinary story to tell.

So, indeed, has Dr Jekyll and Sister Hyde (New Victoria (X)). This has the temerity to mix up Jack the Ripper, Bambi and Elvira and the amiable Doctor in one and the same predictably gaudy story as if, after all this time, none of us can tell the difference. And, guess what... the Doctor's Elvira of Life turns him not into a ravishing beast but a nymphomaniac. Times have clearly changed beyond repair.

Roy Ward Baker directs with an old-fashioned flourish that keeps things going reasonably, but the whole is irredeemably silly even by recent Hammer standards. How the National Film Theatre can launch with a comparatively straight face, into a season of this largely cheap-jack rubbish utterly defeats me. Hammer may have made a lot of money round the world in its time, but I can't help feeling that the cost in other terms has been considerable, particularly since the accrued profits have done nothing whatever to encourage new talent and better ideas than they display.

Harvey Mittleman, Fireman (Electric Cinema, Portobello Road, from Sunday) was made by Ernest Pintoff some years ago and shown at the London Film Festival of 1968. It is not by any stretch of the imagination, a neglected masterpiece but certainly deserves better than to get its first public showing in this country only after seven years on the shelf.

Pintoff's animated shorts (*"The Critic"*, *"The Old Man and the Flower"* etc.) are notable for their wit-like resource and irony. His first and only full-length feature pushes that talent further, some might say too far. Mittleman, played by that excellent Broadway actor, Gene Troobnick, is a happily married Mr. Everyman whose uneventful life as a city fireman is rudely interrupted by a love affair with the pretty girl he has just rescued.

The man, unaided by a disconnected psychiatrist (Hermione Gingold), shuffles helplessly between the two poles of his romantic nature, the one completely satisfied by the great American family way, the other well on the road to amorous ruin. Eventually he finds a convenient way to extricate himself and the moral of the story is: when a fantasy becomes real it loses more than half its charm.

The story is told with a gentle and engaging humour quite at odds with present cinematic fashions. Pintoff may poke fun at people but he invariably lets them keep their dignity. There isn't a dislikeable character to be seen, though they are all shown to be chumps of one kind or another. Because of this it is much the most endearing of the week's offerings, even though clearly a bit slim and lacking in definition. Pintoff wrote the screen play and music as well as directing. It is very much his in every sense, and worth seeing in front of many a more highly-powered effort.

ROYAL BALLET

James Kennedy

The Maids

HERBERT ROSS, the American choreographer, may or may not be a specialist in harsh oddities, but that is certainly how the Royal Ballet presents him. The Touring Group at the Wimbledon Theatre, showed us last week his choreographic variations on the cruelties of Goya (*"Caprichos"*). And on Tuesday The Group showed what he had done (in *"The Maids"*) with the perversities of Jean Genet. This again is not a new work, but a revival of one made over a decade ago for the American Ballet Theatre. Just as Mr Ross's *"Caprichos"* was derived closely from Goya's etching so his balletic version of Genet owes so much to it that the choreography may mean little to anyone who does not know what Genet wrote. A programme note provides some slight help by quoting Sartre as saying that Genet had wanted the two sexually complicated maids to be played by boys. This—at least in the various productions over here—has not, think, been done in the play but it is done in Mr Ross's ballet—and most effectively. It does not really add to

the piece's perversity, merely exchanging one kind of perversity for another but it provides this choreographic version with this one notable, highly impressive distinction: that is, some very strong dramatic dancing by the male-maids, Kerrison Cooke and Nicholas Johnson. The latter's interpretation, in particular, was almost obsessively sinister—a tortured, violent, graceful bisexual creature, relentless in his/her love/hatred. The sheer quality of the movement of these two principal characters, gave the choreography its sufficient point. Where, however, Mr Ross, or at least this production failed, was in establishing the relationship between the two maids and the lady (Vyvyan Lorraine) who was the cause of their trouble; Lorraine looked, as always, ravishing, but had little chance to explain herself.

HER MAJESTY'S

Michael Billington

Ambassador

WHY, ONE wonders, should anyone want to make a musical out of Henry James? The Ambassadors? Geometrically precise in its construction

and totally devoid of dramatic incident, it is the classic example of a novel in which everything depends on fragile emotional nuance: as Leon Edel once said, it's a story revealed rather than told.

Predictably, therefore, "Ambassador" turns out to be poor James and even worse musical comedy. Don Ettlinger's book keeps the framework of the original, in which a middle-aged Massachusetts businessman is sent to Paris to rescue a wealthy widow's errand son, but vulgarises it at every point. Thus Paris ("That vast bright Babylon" according to James) becomes the conventional, gay Paris full of dancing shop girls, rump-brandishing tarts and cavoring "clochards"; the hero's poignant transformation from innocence to maturity is mundanely symbolised by his learning how to dance, changing his tailor and hurling his watch into the Seine.

Even forgetting the source the show seems pedestrian and lack-lustre. Hal Hackady's lyrics are lacking in wit and pungency, and Don Gohman's score hasn't one number that etches itself on the memory. And Gillian Lynne's dance numbers, though staged with her usual expertise, keep us firmly anchored in a tourists-eye view of Paris full of pancake-tossing chefs and bearded canvas-toting artists in black berets. The only compensation comes from the performances. Howard Keel's hero has a robust brass-lunged virility somewhat at odds with James' original but still a pleasure to see and hear.

TELEVISION: Nancy Banks-Smith

The Lords

I FIND it virtually impossible to believe in an Earl of Glasgow. Let alone nine of them. But being the heir of the improbable Earl gave Patrick Boyle, the producer of *"The Lords"* (Yorks) the literal advantage of entré. His cameras were the first allowed inside the House of Lords.

There is, however, a disadvantage. Being, so to speak, a shareholder he tends to take the Lords seriously. And, indeed, so do the Lords. Take themselves seriously that is. When Lord Salisbury says he commutes between Westminster and Chelsea like a tram I cannot but recall that there are no such things and wonder if Lord Salisbury has noticed. When Lord Blyton, a life peer and former miner, says "England is a great country. Any lad can rise from being a pit boy and finish in the House as a life peer" his simple faith makes up for any lack of Norman blood.

Lady Wootton, a woman of formidable intelligence, described with pride how she insisted that the notice on the lavatory door of the Lords should be changed from *"Life Peeresses to Women Peers"*. I assume from her straight face that she was perfectly serious and unconscious of the pun.

SADLER'S WELLS: Philip Hope-Wallace

Ottone

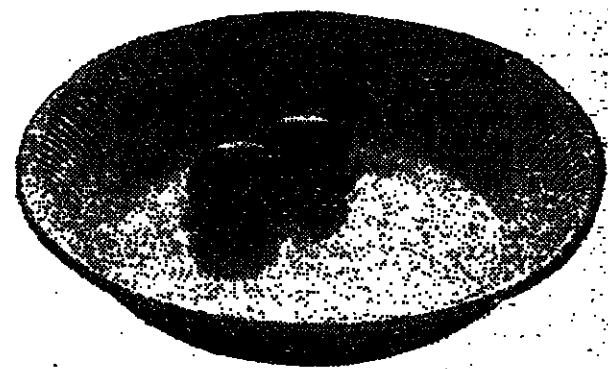
OTTONE is Emperor Otho of the Holy Roman Empire, not to be confused with the more recent Emperor Ah So. His conquests, military and amorous, made up an opera admired in its day and revived in Germany but not it seems here since the debacle of Handel's opera in general: now like the ante-diluvian opulent dredged up by the Handel Opera Society, though whether the work will ever attain the popularity of *"Messiah"* is another matter. It contains lovely music and gives pleasure even when frugally produced (but with taste), yet it did not quite vindicate the programme note's belief that it might strike a modern audience with renewed dramatic force. Andrew Porter's translation from the Italian is exemplary in its lapidary way and it was beautifully enunciated, but the plot seems inherently too stilted, however natural the movements, to avoid that suggestion of naïve speed-ling up of emotional reaction which make a modern audience, on the contrary, find the contrivances faintly comical.

But the Society in possession of Sadler's Wells, Rosebery Avenue, this week has a constantly reassuring sense of style. Who, anyway, would want to let slip the chance to hear such

beautiful singers as Anna Reynolds (name part), Josephine Barston (queensly but widowed, and the relic of a usurper, what is worse) or Patricia Kern, as the mis-betrothed Matilda, who has perhaps the first and most instantly beautiful aria of "divided emotions"? Charles Farncombe conducted with an affection which the music repaid: the night garden scene, for all its stilted positioning, is still a mighty interesting fore-runner of generations of operatic splendours in this field. It concludes, not with a bang but a sighing duet for widower and deserted bride, the pirate ship, with a splendid bass pirate sung by Anthony Raffell having sailed betimes. In this company Sally Le Sage with some of the most "unrequited" sentiments but some of the most affecting, poignant music did decently more, and the counter-tenor Robert Lever did his best, though in Handel the long breath, such as Anna Reynolds's, is the thing. The spacious melodies pull like cart horses and if we don't get the tune first time round, hey presto, da capo, here it is again. A most honourable revival.

Some of these reviews appeared in late editions yesterday.

Polish off the olives and depart



It's far and away your favourite restaurant. The atmosphere intimate, the lighting low, the tastefulness of the decor surpassed only by the tastefulness of the cuisine. Enticing aromas waft from the kitchen, skilful waiters bustle about, balancing plates, wheeling trolleys, nonchalantly setting fire to things on silver salvers.

But something is seriously amiss. You call the wine waiter over. "This wine list of yours, Henri?" you say, "there seems to be no mention of KlosterPrinz on it. That would be a printing error, would it not?"

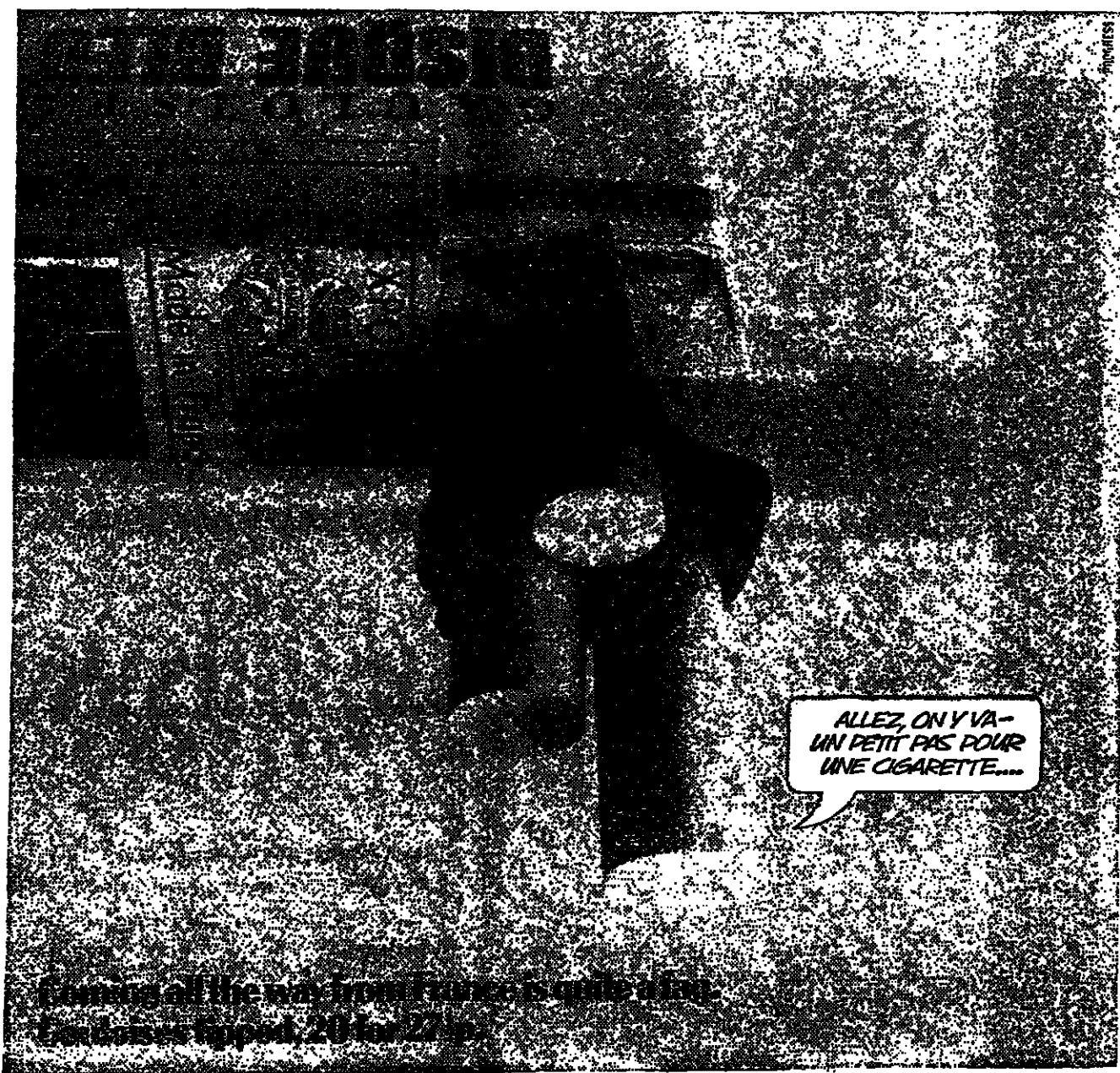
Poor Henri. You're the third person who's asked about KlosterPrinz that evening. He can only stumble over his wretched apologies, "er, no sir, it's not a printing error, we've been meaning to order KlosterPrinz for some time, only..."

"Hmm" you reply, drumming your fingers lightly, "well, in view of the fact that KlosterPrinz is a veritable Prince of Pleasures, deliciously crisp, ever-so-slightly dry, you leave me no alternative." And without more ado you polish off the olives, rise from your chair, smile pleasantly and depart.

Congratulations. You just struck a significant blow for progress.

KlosterPrinz

Coleman & Company, Norwich and London. Shippers of fine wines since 1887.



هكذا من النجيب

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Alan Bates Eating out Women journalists

My heart leaps up when I behold...

by Derek Cooper

THERE SEEMS to be an eccentric belief among some innkeepers that if the bill of fare takes less than half an hour to read it is inadequate; unless we are offered sole cooked in 17 different ways, or 10 different kinds of battery chicken we will walk out of the place in disgust. My heart sank when I was offered one of these encyclopaedic menus in what once I suppose must have been an unpretentious Cotswold inn. Today Peppino and Paulo bow and scrape in the old low-imbered dining room while Pablo yarms a slice of broiler-veal in a haphazard dish and flames it in Grand farrier.

Staggering perhaps from similar encounters on the flamethrowing front John Ercroft of Whitehouse writes to say "I am a third generation Guardian reader, mainly perhaps because of Neville Cardus, so I feel obliged to ask for help." Fed up with the monotony of convenience food using a summer-hotel tour through England and Wales he wonders if there are any hotels still serving traditional food.

There are many, most of them listed in the pages of the "Good Food Guide" but since that indispensable availing companion came out at the beginning of the year a score more have sprung into action. How, for instance, my heart leapt up when I held John Tovey's menu at the Miller Howe Hotel in the Lake district. In the small dining room overlooking Windermere not a morsel as left on any plate.

Tovey serves his five-course dinner at 8.30 pm. His wines, supplied by that wagon of shippers, Youdell of Endal, are well chosen and honestly priced. Dinner on the night was very well served, but the misfortune was in business in the West End of London and not in Westmorland his staurant would be packed every ght.

ightly miracles

We were served with a meal in which one dish complemented another and none was overwhelming: onion rt, tomato and orange soup, salmon ouse, roast duck, summer pudding, hen I left the following morning ving paid the delirious sum of £5 per ad for afternoon tea on the terrace overlooking the lake, the memorable oner, bed and breakfast. Tovey was anning another of his nightly racles (savory cheese oclair with ash pineapple and bacon, gazpacho, umberland sausage, fresh poached imon, and a choice of such sweets as pear and brandy (small sponge) the Miller Howe Mr Ercroft it ill restore your faith in the British nkeeper!

Fresh food properly cooked is the licy of Skeabest House Hotel in ye which has a noble stance on the nks of that fine salmon river the ivot. Here the McNabs not only ke their own bread (most bread in ghland hotels arrives by van from e cities of Inverness or Glasgow) at offer their guests a choice of two ememade soups. Their five-course anner is highly prized and you can't at a seat in their dining-room with- it advance booking—£1.25 for me of the best food in the Hebrides is is not a cause for surprise.

Surprising, though, to find nbitious food in County Durham, ere in the centre of the city he Travellers Rest is extending the vnters of experience in a region not vailly endowed with good estaurants. It's an uphill job for the anagement who recently bowing to edicticity have added prawn cocktail their menu.

But dishes such as oenfs en cocotte ortugaise, mushrooms à la Grecque, nd red cabbage with apple are still ere to remind the North-east that ere's more to eating out than inegar and chips. If there is a ndency to overgarish the food, it's ershaps too lavish with the sauces, it's robably a natural overcompensation r the prevailing wind of gastronomic nchange in that part of the world.

strong support

And if the Ercrofts ever get to ondon may I suggest a visit to stersea Rise; in a dingy neighbour- ood where you might reasonably xpect a good pull up for carmen lies he Wine and Dine Restaurant. Here he policy is to have a small menu eadily changed. You might find mong the main courses Rogons auter Turbigo, chicken Kiev, and Old English Pie. Again there is a tendency o embarrass the dishes with too much arnishing (spinach is not improved y being festooned with sprigs of arnley and, a really good chocolate onusse doesn't need a sprinkling of undreds and thousands on it) but nyone who runs such a restaurant in Battersea deserves not carping but strong support.

And for courtesy let me commend he Old Inn at Gairloch where, late ne night, although they had no room r us, we weren't turned away from he 600s. They brought us meat and aid, and a strong pot of tea, lent us some pillows and blankets to sleep in he car, gave us early morning tea, a ot bath, and a good breakfast, and charged us the extortionate sum of £1 each. The Old Inn has no stars in the "AA Guide" but I give it five stars for kindness.

Miller Howe Hotel, Windermere 2336. Skeabest House Hotel, Isle of Sky, Skeabest Bridge 202. The Travellers Rest, Claypath, Durham 5370. The Wine and Dine Restaurant and Gourmet Club, 50 Battersea Rise, London SW 11, 01-228 1206.

FOOTNOTE. You should never ask rhetorical questions. Who, for instance, I wrote in a recent piece, would dream of serving breast of lamb in an English restaurant? From Worsley, Manchester, Norman Hampson gives me the answer: "Mrs Ethel Stott of Ethel Street, Tyldesley, incidentally the price of a fish lunch is 18s pence."

NO ONE recognised Alan Bates as he crossed Piccadilly Circus; or if they did, nobody made anything of it in the way they do when a film star takes a walk in mid-afternoon. Mr Bates says he doesn't get much of that kind of thing. Nevertheless, 1971 has been the year when Alan Bates's name has flashed in neon lights in the West End with scarcely a break save for power cuts. He came into the Cambridge Theatre with "Hamlet" in January, when "Women in Love" was still blazing its trail, then went into "Butley" at the Criterion, which is still running. The Go-Between has just been released while "Joe Egg" is waiting to get off the ground. Huge exposure in art—indeed full frontal exposure in "Women in Love"—but precious little peripheral exposure in print. None of that build-up of the personality on tele-talk-shows, either. The star was made without the marketing.

Mr Bates says he has been unsure of quite what it was he had to sell, and suspicious of actors who do go into the market place in this way. He still finds it a bit boring to talk about himself. He has a horror of being labelled or fitted into a convenient slot by people whose job it is either to employ him or write about him. He remains proudly unclassified and unclassifiable. He doesn't have a racy little set piece he can trot out over the media and tonics. He refuses to be interviewed at home in case people try to categorise him, say, by the pictures he hangs on the walls. It disturbs him slightly that he is disturbed by it, but there you are; all actors, he says, are a bit paranoid about something.

When he played the second lead, Cliff, in the original production of "Look Back in Anger" at the Royal Court in 1959, he first came to the notice of the public. But he was not "discovered in any traumatic way." Even "A Kind of Loving" failed to get him labelled with anything other than a destination. "It came he says "at the end of those films with similar industrial location, but it was the only one of the bunch which dealt with extremely ordinary people. The characters in "Taste of Honey" and "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" were all rather extreme people in an ordinary background and created images for the actors which are self-generating. But just as an image generates itself, so does a non image, and that is why people seem to find it hard to pin me down on paper or in conversation."

He may not be the kind of star whose latest nocturnal caper is fodder for the gossip columns, but he has never been involuntarily out of work since "Look Back in Anger." He has also managed to keep both media films and theatre running nicely in tandem, particularly recently. There was a time after he had made three or four films in a row when he felt "used," "just something shoved between one group of people and another." Then he promptly did a stage play in New York to restore the balance. His paranoia about images and type-casting led to the variety of parts he has played; a shrewd and deliberate choice made early on when he realised how willing people would be to push him into other parts like Cliff in "Look Back," he cites the example of how when he had an auspicious television debut in a play called "The Thug," he received a script to read the next day entitled "The Brute."

When Bates took on Hamlet, it wasn't a film star's one-shot attempt at a great classical rôle, which might have appeared to be the case from the

slightly nervous and patronising tones of some of the reviews. Two years before, he had played Richard III and Ford at Stratford Ontario, and until "Look Back in Anger" he had never performed in a modern play. "So although it was my first," he says, "it was the first time anybody had noticed me as a classical actor. I had, in fact, trained to be People's lack of imagination is to blame here. Quite stupidly one is thought of as a 'modern' actor, by the critics in particular. Of course I want to play more classical rôles, and yes, I do feel discriminated against where they are concerned."

And when one actually does one the critics are somehow reticent or won't accept that you are speaking verse well in fact they have a 'very good considering he's a film actor' attitude."

Having done Hamlet once, he knows why people want to do it twice. "You want to do it again because you can't discover it all at once. Your first performance can be no more than a very intelligent, considered reading. It's just too big. Doing it released something in me, a kind of freedom for other things. I don't think I'd have been so good in 'Butley' for instance had I not just done Hamlet. Not so free. It tests every corner of your mind."

He was doubtful of accepting the rôle of Brian in Peter Nichols' "Joe Egg" with that subject one is treading on very thin ice indeed and constantly asking oneself 'Am I making a sick film?' He went into hospitals for the mentally handicapped child, since one such child is at the core of the film and says, the great lesson was the staff who accept these children as part of everyday normality. When you first go in you are struck dumb... appalled, but within an hour or so you go out to them, you can cope with it suddenly. At that point I knew I wasn't making a sick film."

He had found Pinter's script of "The Go-Between" superb. "Perhaps," he reflects, "it was easier to adapt than some books. 'Women in Love', for example, was almost impossible to film because it was so dense, so full; and we were all screaming all the time about characters that were gone and not referred to which seemed so essential. It was a miracle that it came off." He says he has not always understood Pinter's work yet he has always felt a response towards it from within himself. "I first came across it in 'The Caretaker' and didn't know that I was reading at all because the phrasology was so unusual. Yet this didn't present problems because instinctively I just knew who that person was and how to play him. The script of 'The Go-Between' was marvellously economical yet one knew everything. The essence of a relationship was always preserved even if an incident was cut. It was completely crystallised and clear."

Mr Bates believes in intuition, both in acting and in choosing what to act. At first sight of a script he claims to know whether or not the end product will be a good film. So far he hasn't been wrong. Neither has he let a really good one slip through his fingers. But he sees a change coming, when he will now consider the parts he plays more important than the films in which he will play them. "Previously I have responded to the whole more than the part, and have been more concerned about making good films than anything else. Now I shall choose more on the basis of the films. I'd rather like to enter fantasyland now and do something very free like a western or a musical, a classical romance or an epic."

Actor without an image

Alan Bates talks to Catherine Stott

Alan Bates—picture by Don Horley



THE WRITERS' TALK

by Mary Stott

IT WAS CALLED the Second World Meeting of Women Journalists and Writers, and it brought to Washington D.C., for a week, 50 South Americans, 27 of them from Mexico, 36 Americans, 22 of them from Ohio, four Koreans, two Filipinos, three Israelis, a Turk, an Egyptian, an Iranian, and 13 Europeans six of them from the Women's Press Club of London. This odd, unrepresentative, uncoordinated gaggle of females set itself to reach conclusions about the journalist's responsibility in the fields of traffic in drugs, world hunger and the population explosion, and the status of women across formidable linguistic and cultural barriers. What a hope, you might well say.

AMMPE (the initials of the organisation, name in Spanish) was set up on the initiative of a forceful Mexican, Gloria Salas de Calderon, who toured the capitals of Europe and points east and west, before the Olympic Games in Mexico, to recruit support for a world conference of women journalists in 1969. She had not much success with the Europeans but several hundred women from the Americas and Asia turned up, some Europeans and a delegation from Russia. The organisation set off the ground, with a totally South American executive board and an advisory board and "national delegates" representative of a good many countries.

Fortified by the enthusiasm of Mary Hirschfeld, of "The Plain Dealer," Cleveland, Ohio, it was decided to hold another conference, in Washington, and Betty Keenan, who edits a magazine for the American Psychiatric Association, was recruited to handle the organisational problems. A check of the names on the lists of the various advisory boards and commissions with the list of delegates actually present in the Statler Hilton Hotel revealed large and ominous gaps, but the delegates who did appear, decided to meet again in Israel in 1973. A more convenient location, perhaps, for

Asians and Europeans than either North or South America.

Whether a Latin America dominated, largely Spanish-speaking show can translate itself into a truly international show is a large question. There were no Russians at the Washington conference. Valentina Tolkachenko, the cosmonaut, hopefully expected until the last moment did not turn up. The powerful American newspaper women's organisations were represented only by greetings-bringers. But the contact with Latin America was fascinating and rewarding to the British women. It was a salutary experience to find themselves marginal to the exercise, for they had gone in the expectation that their know-how might be useful to the developing countries, and found that on one of the papers they had loyally submitted was on the agenda to be read, (Marjorie Proops of the "Daily Mirror" on women's disadvantages in achieving professional recognition.)

So it was all the more gratifying at the end of the week to find many, obviously sincere, compliments on the lucidity of the conclusions the English-speaking workshops presented—always on the dot and unanimous, in spite of the presence of the Koreans, the Filipinos, the Turk, the Egyptian, and two Americans taking the Catholic position on contraception. The English genius for compromise, "the art of the possible" was manifest, and appreciated.

Nevertheless, Latin American passion flooded the microphone. With often inadequate translation and torrents of loud, rapid Spanish drowning it, one could seldom comprehend who was saying what about that irrepressible inescapable spectre abortion. At a reception by Mrs Nixon at the White House, two Washington journalists said to me, "We understand the conference passed a resolution against abortion." "No," I exclaimed. "No vote was taken." We shall never understand why they thought it had been, nor

what will be reported back by the delegates from Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, or Brazil.

So from five days of five-to-nine speeches and discussions (with more or less mandatory evening receptions) only threads and patches remain in the mind, as many of them, of the most meaningful. For instance:

Every morning at 7 am the charming Ohio ladies sneaked into Room 750 of the Statler Hilton a large urn, jars of instant coffee and tea, bottles of orange juice, and a tray of sticky buns, and dispensed them until 9 am to any delegates who wanted to save herself the cost of breakfast in the coffee shop or be sociable.

ON DRUGS, John Finlator, deputy director of the United States Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said: "In the mid-sixties heroin was limited to the ghetto, to the blacks, and Puerto Ricans. Hippies gave it a wide berth. Two to two and a half years ago heroin moved into the affluent society and now there is not one city, town, or hamlet in the US that does not have a drug abuse problem. Twenty million people in the US are estimated to be smoking pot, and we do not know its long-term effect. But I think we are going to win. I see some signs of success among the young. Rock music is dying and other forms are coming in. The beat is out, the word is important, and the Jesus Freaks who say 'Turn off drugs, turn on Jesus' are becoming influential all over the country. Each new age group wants to be different; today's young want to change the life-styles of the sixties."

FUN AND GAMES: Maria Luisa Langeaon, a charmer with a heavy black eye, flashings of heavy black eye make-up, and black hair piled high on her head, who turned out to be cultural attaché from the Philippines in Mexico, read palms, analysed character, and made predictions,

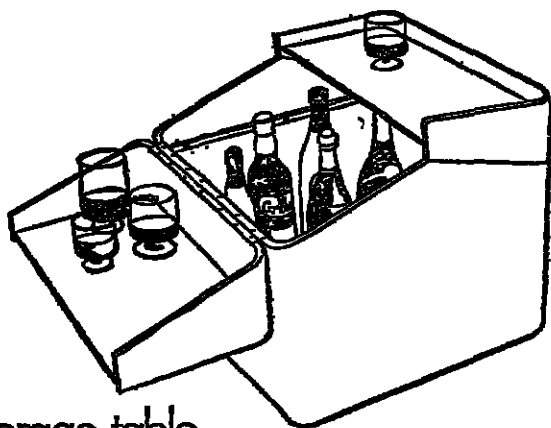
virtually nonstop at breakfast and between sessions. To me she said: "You are a princess, a real princess." Naturally they queued up.

ON HUNGER: Flor Romero de Nohra, from Bogota said that in Columbia and much of South America there is large-scale malnutrition in the under-fives, and that it is a primary cause of death. "You here are all well-nourished women. You can't be lukewarm or lighthearted over hunger. Please produce a clear-cut statement, saying something definite should be done to win the war with hunger."

Teresa Alexander of Bolivia spoke of what the news reels, the television documentaries, the newspapers, and magazines reveal of the symbolical of starvation, Calcutta... the empty look and dead eyes of a mother standing by a muddy stream; the old prowling round garbage bins and living in sewer pipes; the hungry child pulling a rickshaw with the look of death in his face. "She went on: "Journalism is the scalpel of the surgeon, bisecting the entrails of the world. We have to use shock tactics to make people realise that everyone has a right to decent living. In many countries such as Bolivia the government wants the outside world to have the idea that all is well, and we are called 'rabble-rousers.'" (Eighteen months ago Miss Alexander's parents were, literally, blown to pieces by a bomb in a parcel delivered by post to their home.)

WOMEN'S LIB attitudes, as they are commonly thought of, emerged only in the speeches of Mary Anderson, one of the brave enterprising Dublin Lib group, and Lita Pamagua, a young Guatemalan now living in New York, who spoke incisively in the usual Lib vein, of the exploitation of women for advertising purposes—and also made one of the most hopeful suggestions of the conference, that she should collect material for a new letter to send to all the AMMPE countries. Women's status and freedom always seemed to get bogged down in the abortion issue... but probably the conclusion of the English-speaking group came pretty near to the general feeling of the whole conference:

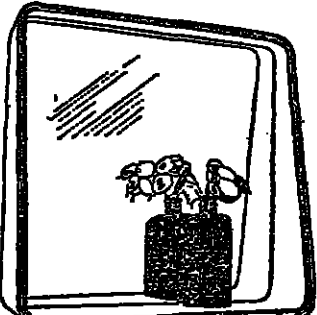
"Mocking and trivial attitudes towards women should be deplored and discouraged. The words 'Women's Liberation' should be interpreted, not as an eye-catcher for vulgar sensationalism, but in the true meaning of the word 'liberation.' Then we shall see the growth of women's personality and dignity, when society has conceded her her rightful status."



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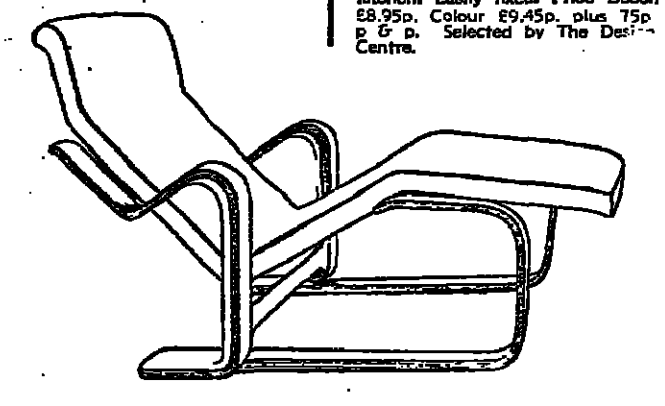


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JOHN-ALAN

The next thousand years

Like an unwilling boy on the highest diving board, expecting someone to push him into the water at any moment, the British people stand poised to enter Europe. Consider some recent opinion poll results. According to the British Market Research Bureau this week, 82 per cent of our people think that Britain will join Europe and only 9 per cent say it won't; 49 per cent agree that to join is in Britain's national interest, with 11 per cent don't know and 40 per cent disagreeing; but only 35 per cent personally favour going into Europe, with 13 per cent don't know. We believe that we are going in. We believe that it will be good for us. But we don't want to go. That just about sums up a common British attitude.

The obvious worries are higher food prices, future living standards, and questions of national identity. Much will be heard of these if there is candour in the great parliamentary debate starting today. The ground has been gone over a hundred times already. For MPs to find anything fresh to say—except perhaps on fishing—will be something of a miracle. The decision, nevertheless, is of profound importance. Perhaps nothing in Parliament since the removal of Neville Chamberlain in 1940 has mattered so much.

Hugh Gaitskell's warning in 1962 that entry could mean the end of one thousand years of British history was a point well put. It is the fear

underlying many people's personal reluctance. It is part of the worry about a possible loss of national identity. The other side of the argument was put in Mr Heath's concluding passage at Brighton, when he spoke of the new patterns of power evolving in the world. Future events in the world will be shaped by the giants and by the great groupings. Decisions deeply affecting our future will be taken without British participation if Britain stands aside from Europe. Within Europe we can influence world events—provided Europe itself grows into a coherent community and not just a series of separate states sharing a central bureaucracy. We shall, in short, be better placed to look after our own destiny in the next thousand years of history.

That Labour seems unlikely to allow a free vote is disappointing. Mr Heath's motive in freeing the Conservatives may have been largely tactical, but he has nevertheless restored to Parliament an air of honesty and responsibility. Labour's attitude makes a generous party seem mean. Its contradictions are shown by a reported remark of Mrs Judith Hart's at Tuesday's parliamentary party meeting: "Members, in exercising their integrity, could destroy the credibility of the whole Labour Party." The party's changes and contradictions are what have destroyed Labour's credibility. A free vote could still help to restore it.

Renewal on the Clyde: when?

In spite of grim undertones, Mr John Davies's statement yesterday indicates that progress is still being made on the Clyde. He is putting up more cash while talks continue with the unions, management, and shipowners. The grim undertones lie in the warning that even new shipbuilding orders taken on by the Govan company may be at a financial loss and that the Government guarantees behind new orders have not yet been negotiated. It had been hoped that the guarantees would be announced yesterday.

The time for agreement remains short. Unless a complex of problems is resolved within two weeks, the Clydeside situation will deteriorate sharply. Wage-rates and working practices have to be agreed so that the new contracts can be priced and timed; negotiation of the Government guarantees to shipowners has to be completed; the steel has to be ordered for the next phase of work; the possible addition of the Scotstoun shipyard to the Govan-Linthouse group has to be studied; and some future has to be devised for the oldest and historically the greatest of the yards, John Brown's at Clydebank.

The Scotstoun and Clydebank problems cannot, in truth, be solved within weeks. By now everyone must know that. But the shop stewards have been insisting that the deal must stand as a whole. They have fought nobly for the "right to work," demanding it for every employee of the old UCS. That was the primary purpose of the "work-in." Now it is a delicate task of negotiation

and diplomacy to find means of separating Clydebank's future from the other issues. It should not be impossible, for at Clydebank there is still more work immediately in hand than at Govan, where a new keel must be laid soon after November 5 and steel ordered before that date if further redundancies are to be avoided.

The agonising dilemma for the unions is that Clydebank now has premonitions of death hanging over it. If no new bidder comes and no new scheme is devised, it will inevitably close next spring or summer. Should the workers jeopardise all jobs on the Upper Clyde for the sake of trying to keep Clydebank going? Mr Ken Douglas, managing director of the old UCS company and deputy chairman of the new Govan company, has suggested that if shipbuilding is to continue at Clydebank much of the yard ought to be bulldozed and rebuilt. The same might truly be said of all the old town. It is a dark Victorian relic.

If the West of Scotland were sure of the capital for a vast renewal of Clydebank (town and yard), or if it were sure that the rundown at Clydebank would be offset by a great new development down the estuary at Hunterston, then the future would be easier to face. The Government's interest in seeing a great "growth area" at Hunterston—with a deep water port, steel works, and other industry—is known. But even a start of that development, as yet not sanctioned, must be at least two or three years away. For the workers at Clydebank, the immediate prospects are the reverse of reassuring.

Reclamation at a price

New ideas are welcome for getting rid of the West Riding's large areas of dereliction — and this is true also in Lancashire, the North-east, Staffordshire, Cornwall, and South Wales. Superficially the scheme outlined to the West Riding County Council has its attractions. What is proposed is that in those areas of the South Yorkshire coalfield where new industry is most needed land may be taken from green belts provided that at the same time and in the same area the county council reclaims a much larger area of derelict land and gives it back to nature for the enjoyment of the people in the neighbourhood.

Places exist, in Yorkshire and Lancashire particularly, where for the loss of ten acres of green belt the reclamation of fifty or one hundred acres from slag heaps and other industrial blight would be a net gain to the landscape. Maltby, near Rotherham, which the West Riding County Council has in mind, is possibly one such place. But as a general principle the industrial invasion of green belts would be a bad one. Before the

Home draws from abroad

Your average pools winner likes to maintain some sort of benevolent image as he actually gets his hands on the cheque. He never says simply that he is going to go on the world's greatest bender or shake off the dust of Corporation Bow and its benighted inhabitants for ever, much as he may be tempted. It's a bungalow for Mum, and a new car for Uncle Sid, and a smashing holiday for Lil and the kids that register in the reporters' notebooks. Mr Nils Sandberg, who lives near Stockholm and came up for £119,000 yesterday, is made of sterner stuff. His ambition is to put the Queen on the street, settle down at the Palace, and then acquire Trafalgar Square and the Tower of London as his private pleasure grounds. He

agreed to have been reached between the West Riding and the Minister for Local Government, Mr Page, is given wider application a clearer statement of what is intended should come from the Department of the Environment so that its probable effects on the towns and cities of the North and Midlands can be judged.

The reclamation of derelict sites ought to be an aim in itself, and not part of an exchange deal in which further scarce farming and recreational land is surrendered. Supporters of the exchange scheme maintain that to house industry on the reclaimed land rather than on virgin land would be too expensive. This has yet to be proved. No doubt there are areas where the land has been so disturbed that it would not be stable enough for new building, but evidence for this ought to be given in each case. The Hoyland Urban Council, near Barnsley, jointly with the West Riding, has found it possible to reclaim derelict land and give it straight back to new industry. This is a much more desirable form of development.

even flew into London bringing his lawyer with him, which is out of the usual modus too.

Plainly, gambling for the Scandinavians is a serious business, far removed from the frivolities of George Best's temperament and League crack-downs. Musing further, Mr Sandberg allowed that he had a yen to invest in pensions and insurance — good steady yields if ever there were. You begin to see why the Swedes have waxed so rich: clearly the British worker is falling behind in his pools attitudes as well as on the factory floor. It is time we stopped the nonsense that gambling is fun or the stuff of dreams. It is about security and city centre real estate and it is time that British pools punters realised that they are engaged in one of our biggest industries. We have some of the most serious gamblers in the world and they must do their duty by the nation.

A COUNTRY DIARY

EXMOOR: When walking on the wooded hills around Dunster last weekend, the fungi ornamenting the ground drew our attention. Among the less common species were the poisonous Fly Agaric with its conspicuous colour, and the ochreous Boletus granulatus which has pores rather than gills. Then there were many toadstools including field mushrooms. It is a pity that the culinary use of these is on the decline — food that costs nothing is still to be had in the countryside! The anxiety sometimes felt over the identification of the edible fungi is no doubt partly responsible for this state of affairs. A wider range of fungi is used in cooking on the continent than is the case here; they are grilled, stewed, stuffed, or as "Champignons à la Grecque" served cold. Like much "mass-produced" food the flavour of the popular cultivated variety is inferior to that of the wild mushroom. Know-how about mushrooms was passed on, in the Devon village where I was brought up, from one person to another; confidence in certain fields as a reliable source of supply seemed to have been built up from one generation to the next — those same fields now lie under an example of Subtopia. A plant form that develops extremely rapidly yet has no root system in the usual sense, which lacks green pigmentation and which often grows in decaying matter is a class apart and fungi still sometimes engender a phobic reaction more often reserved for reptiles and the like. My father I remember "wouldn't touch the things".

BRIAN CRUGG

Westminster on the mend . . .



GRASSROOTS of the parliamentary system — the election campaign meeting

CRITICS—politicians as well as academics—have been muttering about the feebleness of Parliament more or less continuously for some years past. At times the abuse swells into a roar.

Such a phase is upon us now, provoked by the argument over Britain's entry into the Common Market. Has Mr Wilson's attitude to the EEC, both in and out of office, destroyed his credibility? What about the views of his former colleagues in government?

And if the leading members of the present Opposition are "incredible" does not this bring Parliament further into contempt?

So runs the charge. It was being made well before Mr Heath announced on Monday that Conservative MPs would be allowed a free vote on the EEC issue a week today.

But the credibility argument on Europe goes much farther back than Mr Wilson's Government—to the days when Churchill in opposition was all for uniting Europe, but in office could do nothing about it; to the days when Conservative candidates in a General Election condemned Liberals for advocating entry into the EEC.

And the charge against Parliament is by no means limited to the European issue. Today, Mr Andrew Roth, a sharp student of politicians, has published a book, "Can Parliament Decide—about Europe or about Anything?" in which he masses the evidence to show much is planned, done, and explained outside Parliament—if explained at all except to members of a small, private world.

Mr Roth is an assiduous collector and digester of press cuttings, memoirs and so on. He is something of a politician

himself. He appears not to be overfond of the idea of Britain's entry into the EEC and is scathing about the Eden Government's Suez adventure. More over he views British politics from a slightly detached viewpoint: he was raised and educated in the US.

The evidence he prints provides strong support for those who distrust the power of the executive, and the silent rule of the civil servants, and who deplore the inability of MPs to force essential information out of Ministers.

But, although by far the bulk of his book is given to evidence of this kind, he admits in occasional passages that there is life in the old Parliamentary dog yet. He wants more life—particularly the long-awaited select committees on foreign affairs and defence in which, he hopes, MPs with a real knowledge of these affairs can confront the all-knowing experts on equal terms, and thus find out at last what is really happening.

How valid and how damaging is this criticism of Parliament? Some of it is based on the illusion that politicians are, somehow, a separate race of people from the rest of us. In fact—and this may be the saddest truth about British politics—they are, from Parliament to Parliament, thoroughly representative.

During the appeasement period of the Chamberlain Government before the war, all radical opinion felt it to be an outrage that so unpopular a Government could remain in office a day longer.

It did remain in office for the simple reason that Chamberlain's line had massive support in the country. Deplorable perhaps, but true. So, on the EEC issue, the confusions in the two main parties reflect a public uncertainty based on mixed interests in which nostalgia for Britain's former independence and power is strong — in a wider cross-section of the community. I suspect, than is generally recognised.

Not only are MPs representative, but they are in frequent touch with their constituents. Mr Roth suggests that it might be wholesome if constituencies had the power of recall between elections so that MPs might be kept even closer up to the mark. But without recall, most MPs know well what the activists, at least, in their constituencies are feeling.

Another danger of the critics is to under-estimate the power of emotion in politics. Of course, more information would promote rational debate, but on such issues as Europe and the Industrial Relations Act (with its abortive Labour predecessor) decisions are based on feeling.

I am a Parliament man in the sense that I prefer discipline and change by consent, and regard the Parliamentary system with all its defects as a better means to secure this result than any possible alternative in this country.

The chief power that Parliament has is the veto—Labour backbenchers vetoed the Wilson Government's Industrial Relations Bill; Conservative

backbenchers vetoed a quick decision on the EEC.

Backbenchers on both sides of the House, including some Liberals, vetoed the Wilson Government's scheme of Lords reform. (And it must be said that even the unreformed House of Lords has a positive power to change Government policy when cross-bench opinion works with the Opposition, as during the passage of the Immigration Bill).

Not, as Mr Roth makes clear, is it the case that the Prime Minister of the day has unlimited power within his Cabinet; his colleagues, most of whom are members of the House of Commons, are themselves aware of constituency opinion.

Constituency pressures are increasing as more voters become articulate. Knowledge of world affairs is growing as the mass media spreads itself. The select committee procedure in the House of Commons is expanding and is helping to make MPs busier than they have ever been before in activities which do not receive all the publicity they deserve.

The work of the Expenditure Committee, for example, does not lend itself to glossy TV programmes, but it does offer a raw chance for visitors to see and hear the "faceless" civil servants under cross-examination.

Parliament's health would benefit from an injection of more information, possibly through the suggested pre-policy committee, but the patient's condition may at present be described, in hospital terms, as "making as satisfactory a progress as can be expected in the circumstances."

"Can Parliament Decide—about Europe or about Anything?" by Andrew Roth, Macdonald £2.50.

Emergency in the hospitals

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Incidents recently reported in the press and other media have drawn widespread attention to the difficulties experienced by hospitals in the provision of accident and emergency services. Unfortunately individual doctors and hospitals have been subjected to criticism which should be directed elsewhere.

Salford Hospital Management Committee, in common with many others, is extremely concerned with the problems of staffing levels in accident and emergency departments. In our own group—although at present the junior medical staffing is relatively satisfactory for the two major departments which provide a continuous casualty service—there have been occasions over the past months when the service has been maintained only by the employment of locum tenens, clinical assistants or by the payment of extra duty allowances to junior medical staff.

Work in emergency medical departments requires a high degree of competence and is not appropriate for the inexperienced junior doctor without continuous support of senior medical staff. Casualty duties have been regarded traditionally as a disagreeable chore to be performed or avoided as expeditiously as possible in the hope of escaping the lurking litigation that preys on inexperience. Such duties, therefore, are only acceptable when the junior doctor knows that senior opinion is available in support until a higher level of competence is reached through a defined system of promotion.

Winter is again approaching, and with the complex of motorway intersections in this area,

we are seriously concerned at the prospect of coping with multiple road accidents, etc., with a medical staff which relies initially on a medical assistant who is the only member of the medical team in the accident and emergency departments providing any continuity, plus (if we have been fortunate in recruitment) a senior house officer.

Our committee feels that staff of at least medical assistant seniority should be available 24 hours a day. The recent M6 disaster occurred at approximately 7 a.m. and a minor accident took place in the Salford area, in which is situated the Worsley Braided Interchange, Britain's most sophisticated motorway multi-level interchange, known locally as "Spaghetti Junction". Senior medical staff would not have been available on duty at either of the two major accident centres in this group, which provide a 24-hour casualty service.

This implies no criticism of assistance which is readily available at all times in cases of emergency; it is rather that so important a unit as an accident and emergency department should not have to be dependent on assistance from other departments. There are always "back up" services within the hospital; it is the initial facilities in the way of medical staff which are inadequate.

Undoubtedly, it may be necessary to rationalise the number of accident and emergency departments which are available, but a pre-requisite of this rationalisation must be adequate accommodation, adequate theatre space and, above all, an adequate medical staff with a specialist consultant in charge.

The Regional Hospital Board has been extremely generous over the years in providing

finance to improve facilities for the reception and treatment of accident and emergency cases, and to improve the junior medical staffing of these departments, but there is little doubt that attendances will continue to increase. Within the present level of medical staffing, it is difficult to see how these patients can be adequately dealt with, particularly if they attend outside what is commonly known as the normal working day, i.e. between 5.30 p.m. and 9 a.m. We can no longer depend upon general practitioners, who are also hard pressed, to assist with locum tenens sessions.

The lack of a decision on policy in this field is increasing the risk to patients and the unfair burden on young doctors who are obliged to accept an excessive responsibility. Urgent consideration must now be given by the Department of Health and Social Security to providing a similar type of medical staffing structure within accident and emergency departments to that which is already enjoyed in other specialised fields in the hospital service.—Yours faithfully,

J. E. Duckworth,
Group Administrator
& Secretary,
R. I. Mackay,
Chairman,
Medical Executive Committee,
Salford Hospital
Management Committee,
Salford,
Lancashire.

EEC: a question of 'consent'

Sir—The lifting of the Whip on the Common Market issue seems to have caused a great deal of speculation about the size of the Government's majority on October 28. What after the final figures are, they can only be judged in the context of the meaning of "full-hearted consent."

The "full-hearted consent" of Parliament does not mean less than three quarters, that is, a majority of 215. The figure is certain to be much less than this and as it is quite obvious that the "full-hearted consent" of the electorate is not with the Government a decision to join will not be valid.

In the meantime opponents of our joining the EEC have just over one week to inform their MP accordingly. They should do this without delay in order that he, whatever his views hitherto, may see the strength of opinion in his constituency.

Hullbridge, Essex.

Sir—You write in your leading article (October 19) "If Labour were to insist on keeping the Whips on, many people

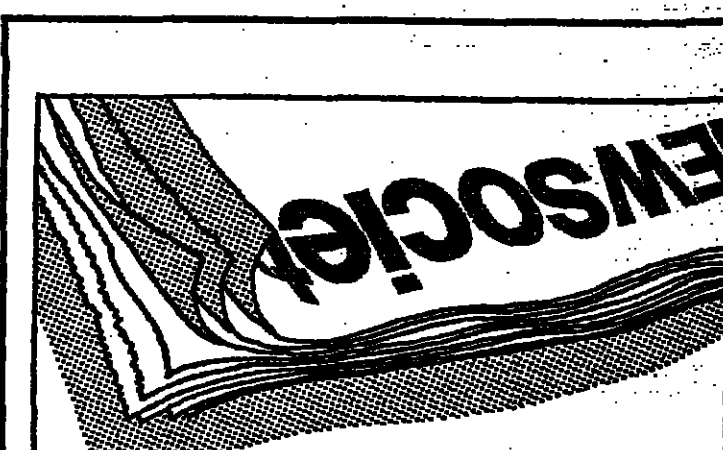
in the country would conclude that the motive was unconnected with the decision on Europe. It would be seen, instead, as an opportunistic attempt to get the Conservative Government out."

Why would this be disreputable? Many Labour MPs believe that the whole complex of damage done by the present Government (for instance, rising unemployment, dismemberment of the social services, negotiations with Rhodesia, indeed the Government's whole philosophy of liberating capitalism) is of far greater importance to the people of this country than the single question of EEC entry.

Michael O'Shea,
Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge.

Sir—I am surprised with your leading article (October 19). To say a free vote decision was unexpected, may be partly tactical, and has done something to restore respect in honesty in politics, is the understatement of the day.

What Mr Heath has so cleverly done is to "back his horse" each way.
S. C. Barnham,
Hitchin, Herts.



Mobsters

Mostly they fight. Defend their territory and their mates. Roid rival gangs. The Townies, the Smithwick Boot Boys, the Quinton mob... you can tell them by their clothes, their weapons and their mob loyalty. David White in today's New Society talks to some of Birmingham's mobsters—there are around 4000—and tries to find why they prefer violence and mob law.

Also this week Alan Little asks whether smaller classes help. S.R. Parker on what an individual's occupation means to him; Albert Hunt on '789; special University Books section.

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THE peace prize always was the noblest Nobel of them all, and Willy Brandt must be a happy man today. Exactly halfway through his first term of office this week, he is also exactly halfway along his courageous road to the East. No less, no more.

He has signed treaties with the Soviet Union and with Poland, but both are still unratified. The Four-Power agreement on Berlin is partially signed, but still has no final protocol to bring it into force. The talks with Czechoslovakia about the infamous Munich treaty of 1938 are still only talks about talks and not yet even negotiations, let alone successful ones. How Willy Brandt then won a prize for trying, but not for success? Will it be the end only prove a consolation prize, as did for Albert Luthuli a decade before him?

At least it is a prize for courage. Hard though the negotiations have been with the Communist block, they have probably supported Chancellor's psychological reserves less than the constant bickering if not outright opposition he has suffered from the conservatives at home.

First, there were the leaks by opponents of secret negotiating papers during the tense talks with Poland and the Soviet Union last year. Then there have been the constant sneers that Brandt is soft on Communism, and is selling Germany's interests out. At every turn they have forced Willy Brandt to avoid giving any sign of excessive enthusiasm over his own policy. Everything has had to be downplayed. The fact that his talks with Mr. Brezhnev in Oresanda in the Crimea took place only a few hundred yards from the villa in Valta where post-war Germany was divided up by the wartime allies was seized on by the right wing.

Even an issue like Sir Alec's recent expulsions of the Rus-



WARSAW: Brandt kneels before the Jewish Heroes Monument

JONATHAN STEELE on the making of the Peace Prize winner

Brandt: the noble trier

sian diplomats which embarrassed Bonn could not be taken out into the open and the hawks would pounce, and say Brandt cared little about security.

Now the Opposition has come out into the open and under its new leader, Herr Rainer Barzel, has argued against the whole Ostpolitik from the Berlin agreement to the Moscow and Warsaw treaties. The CDU is now opposing a general Western policy of détente with the East, supported by Washington, London, and Paris more sharply than any previous

potential or actual West German Government since the war. And presumably they hope to make capital out of it against Willy Brandt.

Small wonder that besides these obstacles and cultivated suspicions at home, the details of the tortuous negotiations with the East seemed almost the lesser problem. But here too the West German Chancellor has had to go stubbornly and warily, one step back for every two forward. During the first year progress came unexpectedly quickly with the summit talks with East Germany and the

two treaties, one with Moscow on a mutual renunciation of force and the other with Poland recognising the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's Western frontier.

Two photographs symbolised this phase of the Ostpolitik: Willy Brandt kneeling in front of the memorial to the thousands who died in the Warsaw ghetto, and Willy Brandt standing in a window of the Erfurter Hof in East Germany calming an excited crowd.

Then the policy entered the doldrums, for almost a year

the first breath of wind coming with the Berlin agreement last month. Now there is a new and tantalisingly hard phase, categorised by those few diplomatic words: a junctum or linkage. The East wants two things badly, ratification of the treaties and a European Security Conference, the West wants the Berlin agreement most. The problem is what depends on what.

Up till now the understanding has been that first comes the Berlin agreement, then Willy Brandt will try to have the Bundestag ratify the treaties, and then we all move

towards a European Security Conference, the first stage of which will be the so-called "ambassadorial treaty" in Helsinki. At this meeting the ambassadors of all the participant countries will prepare the agenda.

The Berlin agreement itself depends on a successful outcome of a parallel set of talks now going on, between East and West Germany, and between the West German Senate and East Berlin. After initial deadlock over what should be the agreed German text, the East Germans backed down and these talks which had their sixth round yesterday are going slowly but satisfactorily.

The new obstacle has come with the hint that the Russians may be changing the "junctum" by insisting that the linkage of the treaty ratification and Berlin should be reversed. First they give us the treaties, then we deliver on Berlin. It is no more than a hint, but a reminder that Willy Brandt's path is as stony as ever.

What he has indisputably achieved already, as the Nobel prize recognises, is a swelling seachange in West German politics. The old and crude argument that anything the Russians want must automatically be opposed has been replaced by a search for mutual advantage in seeking the best diplomatic words, a junctum or linkage. The East wants two things badly, ratification of the treaties and a European Security Conference, the West wants the Berlin agreement most. The problem is what depends on what.

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JOHN EZARD on the odds against

illegitimate babies

Bastard luck

DISHEARTENING evidence for any unmarried mother thinking of keeping her baby is published today in an authoritative survey by the National Foundation for Educational Research and the National Children's Bureau.

It finds that the chances of a successful early life are "heavily loaded against the illegitimately born child" in almost every way measurable by statistics. By contrast, adopted children fare even better than the legitimate ones.

Presumably, illegitimates are three times as likely as legitimates to be placed in day care while their mothers work. But they are also twice as likely as legitimates to be of below average general knowledge, oral ability and reading ability at school. And by the age of seven they are seven times as likely as the adopted to receive "little maternal interest."

The survey followed the development of 600 children, the great majority of whom were born in England and Wales. It compared this with the fortunes of those who were kept by their mothers or adopted in the progress of the 10,000 born and raised legitimately from the same week onwards.

To begin with, mothers and children in all these groups showed the same class spread. There was no tendency for working class girls to be at greater risk of having illegitimate babies. But seven years later less than half of the unmarried mothers were still in their original middle-class homes. All had experienced "considerable downward social mobility."

The proportion of unmarried mothers and children who had moved house four or five times was three times as high as for families with legitimate children. They were up to three times as likely as legitimates to have "overt housing and financial problems" and stood considerably more risk of over-

crowding. Only one in four mothers had been later married or was still living with her child's father.

By contrast, the "most outstanding feature was the privileged position of adopted children." Four times more adopted children were in middle-class homes. Only 1.6 had overt housing problems and none had financial problems.

As a result of the disadvantages of illegitimacy, "an at present unknown number will grow up into the alienated adults or inadequate parents of tomorrow" the survey adds. "Society should care for the long-term burden." To minimise inequalities, the survey recommends a national wage for one-parent families. In recognition that children are our major resource and that motherhood is an important job women do for society.

This proposal attracted interest when the report's authors gave a press conference yesterday but their thinking on the subject appeared to be sketchy. One author, Dr. M. L. Kellner Pringle, withdrew her personal view that the wage should be linked to the national average industrial wage of £28.29 a week in fear that this would provoke "an immediate backlash" from married couples earning less. She added, however, that the wage might be based on earnings in the mother's (or father's) region.

She was asked whether the survey—by far the fullest ever conducted—might have allowed the factor of happiness in fatherless families to elude its statistical net. She replied carefully that happiness was difficult to measure but that the survey's evidence of higher unsociality in the classroom among illegitimates covered some aspects of it.

("Born Illegitimate. Social and Educational Implications," published by National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales; £2).

Bernadette on the backside barricades

HAROLD JACKSON reports

THE Old Theatre at the London School of Economics was full enough yesterday, but it could not be said that the atmosphere was one of heavy excitement. Miss Bernadette Devin was showing the effects of her Downing Street vigil and could not stifle her yawns. It was left to Mr. Eamonn McCann to inject the passion into the meeting, called to rouse the students on behalf of the detainees in what always seems to be called the North of Ireland on these occasions.

It recalled the famous peace meeting in Derry in

1969, when he leapt on to the platform with the remark "Enter the Demon King" and promptly sustained his own image. The touch of sulphur lingers, and now licks around the damp corners of Fleet Street.

Mr. McCann reckoned that most of his audience were Guardian readers and so tore into yesterday morning's leader. He seemed at a loss to understand how the editor could have been named Journalist of the Year in view of this sort of performance. In general he found a

conspiracy on the part of the British press to dupe readers and conceal from them what was really happening in Ireland.

Of the six children who had died in the disturbances, four had been killed by the army, one by the RUC, and possibly one by "a Republican gun." Yet only the last death had brought screaming headlines about baby killers. "Most of the people who are killed in the North of Ireland are innocent by-standers. But nearly all of them are co-opted posthumously into the

IRA by the British Army." The Guardian's attitudes were typical of woolly British liberalism and he was not particularly entranced by Labour backbenchers and their motions either. Heath, Muldoon, Wilson, and Callaghan were consigned to perdition with brief contempt. When you get down to it, just about everyone was out of step but himself and Miss Devin.

Her speech was a subdued occasion, though she relied on her customary attack on the audience to make it un-

comfortable. They were ready enough to march for Vietnam or Biafra but remained sitting on their backsides over Ireland. The people there were saying that they had had enough but, because they didn't understand the system and how to overthrow it, there was growing frustration which emerged in such actions as burning down rent offices.

Miss Devin said that she was fed-up with the parliamentary system which took six weeks to get an "emergency" debate on Northern Ireland, and it was now up to

the workers of Northern Ireland and Britain, supported by the students, to show their rejection of the Tory Government's policies.

Tonight there will be a march down Fleet Street to protest at each office in turn. But meanwhile, Miss Devin had to hurry back to her protest vigil outside Downing Street, which she herself acknowledged was a slightly ridiculous ploy to attract attention to the problem. She did not mention that it attracted attention by being mentioned in newspapers.



PETER JENKINS

School for no thought

POLITICAL philosophers, from Plato down the ages, have tended to exaggerate, many of them grotesquely. It is part of their duty to exaggerate perhaps: only the very big ideas are stronger than the bayonets. Dr. Ivan Illich, the priest turned revolutionary whom I introduced on Tuesday, is at least one of the great exaggerators of our time. His book "Deschooling Society" (published today by Calder and Boyars at £1.95) advocates the abolition of schools no less.

This is put forward seriously as a practical programme, the pre-condition for the salvation of man in the post-industrial society, but at the same time is used as a metaphor for school is Illich's chosen instrument for beating down the walls of the institutions of industrial society which, in his view, not only deny man his needs but dictate perpetually his wants according to a modern fallacy that the production of goods and services creates the demand for them.

Illich's book becomes increasingly wild and disorganised as it reaches its apocalyptic pitch and the final "ecological Amageddon."

His assault on the school, nevertheless, demands to be considered seriously. The

more outlandish analogies ("The escalation of the schools is as destructive as the escalation of weapons but less visibly so.") have to be taken to indicate his deadly earnestness rather than trivial extravagance. For full-time free compulsory education is believed the world over to be the most powerful and desirable of liberators and equalisers and shock tactics are in order to bring people at least to question this assumption. Illich attempts to demolish it.

The school, which he defines as an institution for the full-time instruction by professional teachers of a specified age group according to an obligatory curriculum, is seen as relatively harmless. It is one of the tools of the industrial revolution, designed not to educate people for the purpose of living but to shape and churn out the cadres for the production society. It has become "the advertising agency" of the consumer society.

More specifically, Illich complains that schooling is discriminatory, socially divisive and profoundly inequalitarian. Free compulsory schooling is "the most perfect system of regressive taxation." In the United States (and it is probably true in Britain too) the children of the 10 per cent

of richest families receive approximately ten times more per capita of the educational resources than the bottom 10 per cent of poor children. Illich advocates equal shares of the educational budget, an "educational card" for each child at birth to be expended on the acquisition of whatever skills at whatever stage of life.

Equality within the compulsory formal system is far beyond the means even of the United States: its appetite for resources is limitless and there is no limit either to its capacity for increasing the production of drop-outs. What do people learn in school? First and foremost: "that they should have school and more and more of it. School teaches them in their own inferiority through the tax collector who makes them pay for it, or through the demagogue who raises their expectations of it, or through their children once the latter are hooked on it. So the poor are robbed of their self-respect by subscribing to a creed that grants salvation only through the school. At least the Church gave them the chance to repent at the hour of death. School leaves them with the expectation (a counterfeit hope) that their grandchildren will make it." Illich is not much interested

in reform: the reform of institutions, as he sees it, means increasing their productivity to turn out more of the same. So the school must go. In its place he would have a web of mutual and self-educatory devices, available from cradle to grave, ranging from new sorts of libraries to a zany scheme for arranging improving conversations through something like a computer-dating agency.

"Deschooling Society," however, is of interest to reformers as a passionate reminder of how narrowly we have come to define education. Here we are, raising the compulsory school-leaving age and concentrating available monies on primary but not on pre-school education. Illich's is a vision of a world of convivial mutuality and basket-making, but he is probably right when he predicts that his stronger generations will find it bizarre that we concentrate our education resources primarily between the ages at which learning-capacity is at its highest (0-4) and at which the motivation to learn is at its strongest (adolescence). The reason I suppose is getting rid of the kids for a few blissful hours per day and keeping them off the streets.

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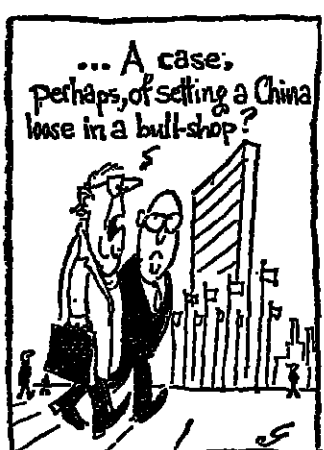
MISCELLANY

Off Quai

GEOFFREY DE COURCEL, now in his tenth year as Ambassador to the Court of St James's, is being promoted to the top job in the French Foreign Office. Nothing has been announced yet, but de Courcel is earmarked to become Director-General of the Quai d'Orsay when Herve Alphand retires next spring.

The new Ambassador to London is expected to be Jacques de Beaumarchais, who is at present Director of Political Affairs at the Quai, with the bonus of being a direct descendant of Beaumarchais, the playwright and wit.

De Courcel has not always counted among the Foreign Office's favourites here. His enthusiasm for British entry into the Common Market has never been very pronounced. He was exceptionally close to de Gaulle, with whom he came to England in 1940.



RAY BILLINGTON, unfranked, a Methodist minister this summer because a book he had written was at odds with Methodist doctrine, will be the star attraction on Sunday night at Wesley's Chapel in London. He is to open Colin Morris's "Indaba," a series of eight weekly gatherings of folk seeking a common mind. The title of the series in the cathedral of Methodism: "The irrelevance of the Church?"

Aspirations

GREECE has been good for Spiro Agnew's ego. A gym mistress told him he was the greatest Greek of them all, and yesterday he was told he was the embodiment of

righteousness and justice. Spiro is a hardy Irish native son. He was born abroad, speaks no Greek, and is no longer called Spiro Agnewopoulos (24 entries in the Athens phone book, compared with 230 George Papadopoulos). Nor is he Greek Orthodox, which prompted the American Embassy to refuse a Te Deum in the cathedral: Spiro wouldn't have known the responses.

The Vice-President does, though, still have Greek relations. When he visited his father's birthplace at Gargalini, he was embraced by a cousin dressed in a new suit. His name was Democrat.

Union stew

THE WAYWARD students of Sussex University are sharpening another drawing pin for Margaret Thatcher. The Times Weekend First movement there has tabled a motion, coming up today, to give £500 of union money towards feeding Bengali refugees. There are rumours, too, of a second motion giving still more to a campaign for keeping free school milk in the county.

Although the Sussex union's treasurer, Chris Bosley, tends to dismiss the motions as propagandist, they come at an embarrassing moment—as much for the National Union of Students as for Margaret T. The NUS has just launched a drive against the Education Secre-

tary's presumed plans to take over the registrar of union constitutions.

The caucus belli, ever since the Tories came to office, has been the diversion of the unions' public funds into non-student coffers. There is also the shifty question of unions refusing grants to unpopular student societies. The Sussex Conservatives are already suing the union for refusing them funds.

Haiti high

EXTORTION has long been a national sport in Haiti. Jean-Claude Duvalier, President-for-life and son of Papa Doc of unblemished memory, is wasting no time in perpetuating the family tradition.

About 100 of the country's richest citizens, including several disgraced politicians, were summoned recently to witness the founding of a new Government-sponsored company to build low-cost housing.

After listening to their figurehead boy leader read a speech about the nation's urgent need of capital for development, they were startled to find themselves being invited to sign cheques for predetermined amounts of up to £5,000 to buy shares in the company and thus provide the said capital. The only question now is how much of the loot will go to low-cost housing and how much to something a little higher.

Roll a bowl

INSTANT sequel to yesterday's Miscellany story about the European Movement's rose bowl, presented with just a touch of malice aforethought to the Lords and Commons Ski Club for international parliamentary competition.

The anti-Marketisers among its members have extracted a graceful concession. The trophy will not now be restricted to Common Market countries.

Poll pull

SMALL SUBVERSIVE thought going the rounds at Westminster. If the Tory anti-Marketisers are really serious, heeding the question of Ted's free vote, there is still a way for them to stop the drift into Europe.

Since most of them are gentlemen of a certain age, with little hope of advancement under this or any other Prime Minister, they could simply throw up their hands and declare that the parliamentary life has become intolerable.

They could resign their seats en masse and lumber Central Office with anything from 30 to 40 by-elections. Just about the time when unemployment breaks the million barrier,

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GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN

The Process of Becoming III

How do people come to occupy the social status of 'sick person'? David Robinson examines this question in the second volume of our new series, *Medicine, Illness and Society*, £2.10. Based on intensive fieldwork carried out among a number of families, the study emphasises that notions such as physical and mental illness have no absolute meaning, and discusses the implications of his findings for the study of illness behaviour and for the provision of primary medical care.

Estimates of increased leisure time in the future make the question of leisure provision a vitally important one. John Leigh in *Young People and Leisure*, recently published in the *International Library of Sociology*, £2.50, examines critically the role of schools, the youth service and adult education bodies in providing for leisure time now, and in making preparations for the future.

C. G. Jung: Psychological Reflections first appeared over twenty years ago. Jolande Jacobi, in collaboration with R. F. C. Hull, has now revised this anthology of quotations from Jung's works in order to include selections from 1945 to 1961, the fruitful last years of Jung's life. Cloth £3, paper £1.75.

New Routledge paperback editions of Georges Lefebvre's masterly study of *The French Revolution, from its Origins to 1793*, £1.40 and the much praised *English Landed Society in the Nineteenth Century* by F. M. L. Thompson, £1.40. *New Society* said of Working With Community Groups, £1.25 by George Goetschius "Provides abundant case material which will contribute to the understanding and teaching of community work in the future."

ROUTLEDGE

68 Carter Lane, London EC4V 5EL

AUTUMN BOOKS

Performing prophets

by GABRIEL PEARSON

INSTANT apocalypse is booming now: by sound investment for the self-made mage. As a form, it floats tantalisingly between science fiction and serious prophecy. As a personal strategy it is a winner, as it makes its brave assault on our complacencies, overrides the blind drift of event and proposes some mastery of new forms and forces. If the old order is crumbling, then to have devised a language in which to say so is already to have pirouetted to the farther side of catastrophe. If the end fails to materialise, then it is the mage's conserving magic that has helped to postpone it.

The choice this week is between the overheated and the supercooled, the heavily equipped European and the chipper Yankee, the grim diagnostician of post-culture and its spirited advocate. Steiner and Poirier agree that something has knocked the stuffing out of high literary culture, something technological, political, perhaps American. Poirier would see apocalypse as a slow fuse whose ignition has also provided illumination, one which can, paradoxically, re-create literature by reducing its pretensions and connecting with other vital performances like pop, dance and politics. The black and the young have finally presented their claim to selfhood and history. Panic is not in order. The new situation helps us to see that literature is itself sustained by the same claim. Literature is not the accumulation of achieved works so much as the criticism and de-creation of dead selves, roles and servitudes still hallucinating us.

Modernist literature has shown the way. The mythic structures in Joyce or Eliot do not organise their work but

THE PERFORMING SELF, by Richard Poirier (Chatto, £1.75)
IN BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE, by George Steiner (Faber, £1.75)

are incorporated examples of the inertias that the performance unmakes. The self-critiquing, self-parodying performance of writers like Barth and Fynchon (whom I've never much admired) turn out, on this argument, to have an implicit political dimension, not by making anyone more virtuous (Poirier disdains Steiner's outrage at the moral impotence of letters) but by offering models of self-conscious de-creation. He is especially good on Mailer. Mailer offers his own body as the Body Politic; the provocative hyperbole of this personal posture becomes a way of locating reality by drawing its retaliatory fire.

The critic, Poirier's whole practice asserts, who can construe literature as live performance need not be abashed by revolutionary life styles. Academia is dedicated to institutional inertia and hence, apart from the assured aristocracy of the Beatle assignment I'd have thought) most of Poirier's energies are directed to dismantling advocates of stay-put or doom-and-gloom from the young. It is brisk, bracing stuff, and for this week at any rate sounds a convincing note of courage and gaiety.

Steiner's lectures have already hit the sound-waves and the "Listener" and are presumably familiar. Briefly, his story that high literary culture, mined by classic ennui and a consequent hankering for barbarism, had already imaginatively opened

the gates of the concentration camp. After that knowledge, what forgiveness or pliancy? Literary culture is dead; we inhabit a post-culture. Works like Milton's "Lycidas" are the script of a discredited, elitist civilisation. The humanist's occupation then is gone. Here Steiner heavily scrambles on to the horses of music and maths, professing himself, with a dry modesty, as an exemplary instance of the new scientific literacy or numeracy, as he pelts his ducking and cringing audience at the University of Kent with excited goblets of Steiner's supplement science, black stars, genetic codes, electronic data-processing.

It is a boastful, not ungenerous, touchingly over-uncoloured performance. I threw the book down with amused rage at the sentence, "We would find ourselves involved in a process—familiar to information theory—of infinite regress," wondering that such cleverness could coexist with the hungry, anxious demon that inserted that ponderously airy parenthesis.

The truth is that Steiner's whole posture is embarrassingly over-fraught with an obsessive display of erudition in pursuit of powerful but inaccurately located emotion. The result is vulnerability, which is courageous, but also a habit of intellectualist melodrama for which the title seems all too appropriate (and in which he has been encouraged by the disgraceful adulation of the English critics cited on the dust cover). The clamour of performance obscures frequent insight and rare intellectual enthusiasm, but it is the quality of performance to which real, uneasy, interest attaches, vindicating the relevance of Poirier's approach.

A writer by profession

By GEOFFREY GRIGSON

IT is a question in autobiography of how long the writer should pause: he cannot be pausing all the time: he has to move on, or move in circles, at least move. But he has to pause, or else be a tourist in his own country; to pause in the times or situations where he can be most himself. So far as effect goes, I think I find V. S. Pritchett, in this second volume of autobiography, pausing best in his last chapters. In chronology these are pre-war, and post-war. In Pritchettology, they are years of self-establishment, of being no longer the apprentice. "I had become real at last."

I don't think I am wrong, I discount the fact that this extended final pause occurs in a time which remains very vivid to me, and when I had my own outside view of Pritchettology — sharing in the conversational use of "V.S.P." his initials having become the familiar shorthand for him by then. "V.S.P." says, etc. I visited him sometimes in his "New Statesman" office, and once at Maiden Court, the rather isolated farmhouse on or in the Berkshire downs, and his family during the war, and have never forgotten two things, a certain puzzlement about him — what was he? What were his keepings? — and a kind of sidelong look and his face, a sardonic amusement and rather, I thought, satisfied probing into lives and motives, which produced some observations in consonance with his stories, and very much, I now realise, in consonance with himself.

He created, or re-created for me — another thing, I haven't forgotten — a local character, who was by absolute nature a man never able to resist making a deal: he dealt in war

MIDNIGHT OIL, by V. S. Pritchett (Chatto & Windus, £2.25)



V. S. Pritchett: being himself

scarities, he dealt in chocolates for girls, then in bicycles for American servicemen to reach girls, and finally in girls, the commodity enlarged in a logical manner. This dealer's pleasure in dealing was so infectious that he was the most cheated of his victims: could never help liking him.

Now I find the V.S.P. who had become real at last, writing of himself: "I have rarely been interested in what are called characters. I am interested in the revelations of nature and (rather in Ibsen's fashion), of exposing the illusions or received ideas by which they live or protect their dignity." I find him emerging, as he says, from a rootless lower-middle class "carrying inside them something of the personal anxiety of unsettled modern life." Rooted in that restless class, from which how many members of our present government have emerged? he knows it, he affirms down-

rightly, like the palm of his hand.

So the vital pause in this second volume doesn't concern young Pritchett in Paris, or in Spain, or in the "New Statesman" office, under Clifford Sharp (or under anyone else): it is Pritchett regarding his mother, even more his father, the rootless suburban, the ex-commercial traveller, the bankrupt petty manufacturer, buoyed in his endless insecurity and failure by a more or less arrogant Christian Scientist, not believing in the reality of death, only that he "would die and die again until he was the perfect image of the Divine Mind." His religion was a book religion and he was aloof in a sea of abstract nouns that flowed meaninglessly into another. "You bore people. You go on too long," mother would say from the sofa where she lay, longing for respite.

No, I wouldn't say about this book that it is rich, strange, true, etc., or a memorable work of art, only that it comes in that long pause uncomfortably near the knuckle of existence, at least as many people have to exist. Also that when it brings one near to tears and dismay (we cannot all be writers of fiction looking hard and intently; we cannot all say "tears come to me only at the transition from unhappiness to happiness"), one has to thank him for presenting the awful occasion, its comedy, its frequently awful inevitable comedy.

"A work of art is a deficit left by the conflicts and contradictions a writer has in his own nature." And how also, last words — thinking of Scott and Balzac — "I often wish I had the guts to get into debt. But I have done, given my circumstances and my character, what I have been able to do and I have enjoyed it."



Harrison E. Salisbury

Times square

JONATHAN STEELE

THE NEW AMERICAS SHALL BE ONE, by Harrison Salisbury (Secker & Warburg, £2.25)

THE "shall" of this book's title is a wishful hope, not a prediction. Many are those who pray that out of America's present chaos will come some future tranquility. Few are those who expect it, at least in their own lifetime. Harrison Salisbury, who can look back on a life's experience as a globe-trotting reporter, is not one of the few.

His theme is well known, pretty much shop-soiled by now — kaleidoscope America in all its baffling vicissitudes. Woodstock, the drug scene, the race war, Vietnam, little old ladies in tennis shoes, quantification gone mad, Chacum a la hite. The genre is familiar, and the path through it can verge dangerously close to Pseudo's Corner.

Mr Salisbury avoids it for two reasons. He has the rare reporter's gift, a sense of irony and he comes out with many unpredictable comments. As an example of the second, there is his chapter on the American flag, a straight old-fashioned but well-considered piece of patriotic sentimentality, not the sort of thing that normally goes with a shrewd analysis of the Black Panthers. As an example of the first, take his placing of the phenomenon of street gangs in its world context. "It is a measure of our political naivety that the only comparison (with the Panthers) which has found its way into our common usage is with the Nazi street bullies." What about the Zengakure of Japan, he asks, or the Budapest outbursts of 1956 fighting banded against Russian tanks? A good point, since the Nazi comparison comes so glibly from many East Coast liberals who ought to be literate enough to know better.

Historical sensitivity, an international sweep, plus simple patriotism. Fascinatingly Mr Salisbury epitomises the virtues and vices of the "New York Times," the paper to which he has devoted most of his career. For years he and it have stood at the brow of liberal Americanism, sailing through a world which has got its Priorities Wrong (pollution, advertising, crusading anti-communism, etc.), but a world in which there is absolutely no talk of redistributing wealth or economic power: a world whose problems are to be solved by elitist means (as Salisbury puts it, the country needs "dynastic charisma," a leader willing to say the obvious): a world full of tension, inequality, old unmet needs, which is somehow to be calmed by "a leader, who can say 'Come, let us reason together.'" A truly rational fantasy.

A biology of moral sense

by ALEX COMFORT

LEONARD Williams is a great original—musician, commune-organiser, primitivist, also in the full British tradition. He is also a formidable argumentalist, who now contributes to the current run of biophilosophical books about Man, a long discussion of a field which has been surprisingly neglected—the biology of moral sense.

Haldane long since worked out the mathematics for a genetics of altruism. "Moral sense" is something commonly regarded by past pundits as a special creation of God for Man. In fact, it is a general character of social mammals, evident in the socio-biological differences we notice between our relations with dogs (social) and cats (solitary). In dogs, it involves behavioural "space" to accommodate response to the collective reaction of other individuals: in Man, as a result of our peculiar psychogenesis and long childhood, it is far more complex. It is a set of discursive standards, social and personal, spoken and unspoken, plus an internal sanction—guilt or anxiety.

The exact structure and relations of these programmed human potentialities could occupy us in discussing most of psychiatry and history. Williams's nearly dervish discussion, together with

CHALLENGE TO SURVIVAL: A Philosophy of Evolution, by Leonard Williams (Deutsch, £3.50)

philosophy, linguistics, capitalism, the alternative society, the family, and the nature of humanism. The result is highly stimulating, a bit muddled, and at a first reading a little deafening—the confusion being increased by his devotion to dialectic as a description for any situation in which conflicting trends can be described.

Most of the argument is interesting if inconclusive, and hares are started in all directions if not caught. The most substantial outcome is a fair start in attempting, if not to define, at least to argue about, an anarchist humanism based in human biology rather than edifying opinion.

Now and then, though only rarely, he blunders into nonsense (chiefly when discussing medicine and psychopathology—what the devil is a paranoid schizophrenic with true? or when does a sexual maturation from infant to adult reproduce the evolution of the brain from older mind to new?), and he has a naïvely genetic concept of human nature which psychopathology quite at variance with the

general tenor of his argument.

This, if I am right, is that the human need for social and personal morality is biologically programmed (though presumably its content is not: the morality of Leonard Williams, of the Hitler Youth, and of the Sioux Indians differs in content, though all three experience the need for one) and that its expressed pattern reflects a basic conflict between expressed individual intelligence and autonomy and strong collective needs. The second of these in turn reflects the child/family and family/society antithesis unique to Man, plus the general primate heritage (he could add the fact that the need to repress or switch off infant behaviours has given us separated "conscious" and "unconscious" minds, thereby enhancing both our originality and our capacity for self and other destructive unreason, in the absence of any emotional technology to deal with these).

If this is what he does mean, it would help if somewhere in the book he put it that clearly. If not, it would help to have an equally brief summary of what does represent him, if only as a sketch-map. What we have is a lot of good speculation plus a lot of dispensable "dialectical" or neo-Marxist rhetoric. A fascinating chap like this cannot, however, be cut down to volume size—we have to take him as he is.

An American in China

by OWEN LATTIMORE

RAPIDLY, though still perhaps too little and too late, the Americans are dismantling their long-held ideas about a China that never existed. To this good work Mrs Tuchman makes a notable contribution. There have been some good books about China's part in the war and about the Chinese soldier—among them "Thunder out of China," by White and Jacoby, "The Stilwell Papers," by White, and "Still Time to Die," and "Retreat with Stilwell," by Belden—but Mrs Tuchman's best places China in the perspective of the Pacific, European, and Russian war-fronts, and Stilwell in the perspectives of both the American military and political tradition.

Stilwell was a fine soldier, who would have made a great name for himself if he had been given a high command in Europe. It remains true, however, that he was not the right man for China. The right man for China would have been a Chinese soldier—among them the Chinese soldier who was a "Thunder out of China," by White and Jacoby, "The Stilwell Papers," by White, and "Still Time to Die," and "Retreat with Stilwell," by Belden—but Mrs Tuchman's best places China in the perspective of the Pacific, European, and Russian war-fronts, and Stilwell in the perspectives of both the American military and political tradition.

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SAND AGAINST THE WIND: Stilwell and the American Experience in China 1911-45, by Barbara Tuchman (Macmillan, £5.95)

In the squatting position, sleeveless vest, straw hat, almost traditional in his belief that the Chinese make good soldiers but incompetent officers. In his conversation (though I have not found him quoted to this effect by Mrs Tuchman) he frequently referred admiringly to "Chinese" Gordon, and said that Chinese soldiers commanded by white officers would make the best army in the world.

It is true, however, and it shows his originality, that he made exceptions to this rule. He had considerable respect for Feng Shui-shing, the "Christian General," though he repeats the old yarn that he baptised his troops with a fire hose. (General Feng once said to this reviewer that this was the worst untrue and irritating story ever told about him.)

Incidentally, the footnote on page 83 is not quite accurate. General Feng did not "die in a fire." He and his wife and daughter were travelling to Russia in a Soviet ship. During his visit to America General Feng had taken a great deal of cinema film, which was in the cabin where his daughter was using an electric hair-curler. Something went wrong with the apparatus and set fire to the film. Hearing his daughter shriek, General Feng rushed to her cabin, but opening the door made the fire burn even more fiercely, and when General Feng saw his daughter burning alive, he dropped dead of a heart attack.

For Chu Teh, the great Com-

munist general, Stilwell had admiration as well as respect, because in Stilwell's well-grounded opinion the worst sin of Chiang Kai-shek and his generals was their unwillingness to go on the offensive, while Chu Teh, like Stilwell himself, not only had the offensive spirit but was constantly looking for opportunities to begin an offensive with a surprise attack.

Mrs Tuchman tells the curious story of Stilwell writing to an unknown friend a letter in which he said (p. 527; the date was 1946), "It makes me itch to throw down the shovel and get over there and shoulder a rifle with Chu Teh." This letter got into the hands of a journalist, who published it with the name of the recipient torn off. Although the letter appears to have been written from San Francisco, and therefore cannot have been addressed to this reviewer, Stilwell did make almost the same remark to me the last time I saw him, which was in his office in Washington. He asked me if I had any way of communicating with the Communists. When I said I had not, he went on (and though I made no written notes at the time I am sure I am quoting him exactly), "Well, if you ever do, just tell Chu Teh that I'd be proud to shoulder a rifle as a private under his command."

As Mrs Tuchman quite rightly comments, this remark was not pro-Communist. It represented an incalculable toward the Chinese Communists that was simply the obverse of disgust with the Kuomintang. It should be added, however, that Stilwell's admiration for Chu Teh was also the genuine, professional admiration of a great soldier

SATCHMO STILL

Philip Larkin

LOUIS: The Louis Armstrong Story 1900-1971, by Max Jones and John Chilton (Studio Vista, £3.20)

LOUIS ARMSTRONG: The interview by Richard Meryman (Eekins Press, New York; clothbound, \$4.95; card \$2.95)

IT is astonishing that a book as good as the first of these can be published so soon after Armstrong's death last July. The answer, of course, is that it is based on "Salute to Satchmo," by the same authors, that was published last year to commemorate Louis's seventieth birthday. All the same, I'm afraid you'll have to buy it. Max Jones's essay "Seventy Years on the Throne" has been expanded to sixteen chapters; most of the original material is repeated, but a fat section (the middle ten chapters) now deals in remarkable depth with the Oliver, Henderson, Russell, first European and "Swing That Music" periods, and fascinating reading it makes. We learn, for instance, of Armstrong's being "busted" for dope in Los Angeles in 1931, and get his own philosophic summing-up: "Well, that was my life and I don't feel ashamed at all. Mary Warner, honey, you were good and I enjoyed you 'heep much.' But the price got a little too high to pay (law wise). At first you was a 'misdemeanor.' But as the years rolled on you lost your misde and got meener and meener. (Jalously speaking.)"

But a few words cannot convey the richness of illustration, fact, and anecdote this book contains.

It ends, rightly, on the note that, in spite of the world-wide recognition of Armstrong as an international figure, we may still be only on the threshold of understanding his true significance. Of course he was an artist of extraordinary quality and a character of exceptional warmth and goodness. But has anyone yet seen him as the Chaucer, say, of the culture of the twenty-first century? While we are wondering whether to integrate with Africa, Armstrong (and Ellington, and Waller, and all the countless others) has done it behind our backs.

The Meryman is a square-shaped book, the size of an EP, and contains the 1966 "Life" interview without the questions.

Each of the ground is familiar, but it brings out afresh Louis's love for Joe Oliver, and how deeply his Hendersonian fate bit into Louis's view of life. Here was a great trumpeter who did not keep his chops in shape, who did not have a white manager:

In 1937 my band went to Savannah, Georgia, one day, and there's Joe. He's got so bad off and broke, he's got himself a little vegetable stand selling tomatoes and potatoes. He was standing there in his shirt-sleeves. No tears. Just glad to see us.

Nearly all the text has this compelling quality. It's something to do with the rhythm of the sentences ("Ain't but a few left, a few of us"), and something to do with the sentiments:

But I always let the other fellow talk about art. 'Cause when he was doing it, he was just glad to be working up on that stage.

We have these books because Armstrong is dead. But their effect is to make

NEXT WEEK John Bayley reviews Christopher Isherwood's memoir of his parents, "Kathleen and Frank."

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For Saving, Investing and House-Purchase

HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

Leasing to save £35 M for BR

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

British Rail will gain about £35 millions over the next five years at the stroke of an accountant's pen as a result of the setting up of a new leasing company, details of which were announced yesterday. It is believed to be the biggest leasing operation yet.

Mr Peter McGrath, Controller of Corporate Finance of British Rail said yesterday that BR was only doing what Nigel Brookes of Trafalgar House was trying to do in his takeover of Cunard, namely transferring tax allowances from one company which is unable to make use of them to another which can. "However, we thought of it before him," Mr McGrath added.

The scheme involves the setting up of a new company, Railway Finance Limited, which will buy railway equipment (with Eurodollars raised by the railways) and lease it back to the shareholders of the company. The shareholders of the company are General Electric, Distillers, Barclays, and Great Universal Stores, each with 22½ per cent and Williams and Glyn's with 10 per cent. Morgan Grenfell and Williams and Glyn's will manage the scheme. This resolves a difficult situation for BR which is currently spending massive sums on capital expenditure (£800 millions over the next five years of which £125 millions will be spent on equipment covered by this scheme) and is unable to benefit from the Government's new investment allowances since BR makes no taxable profit against which it can offset the expenditure.

Under the current legislation companies can write off 80 per cent of capital expenditure against profit in the first year.

The new company provides British Rail with companies whose profits will allow them to take advantage of the tax savings. Most of the benefit of the tax avoided will be passed back to BR by the leasing company in the form of lower prices, or by other means. The shareholders of Railway Finance will get a "small return" to reflect the tax concessions they are passing on. Although the companies get only a small return, they put up no money and so have nothing to lose.

BR denies any suggestion of tax avoidance in the scheme which its merchant bankers describe as "whiter than white." It has been approved by the Inland Revenue and the Treasury. It was conceived before the arrival of Richard Marsh, BR's new chairman.

The scheme involves a loss of—or at least open-ended deferral—of revenue to the Government. And it could become a bigger problem if other nationalised industries follow BR's lead.

In the case of developing, say, Liverpool Street or Victoria Stations in London, the scheme would operate the other way round. The City and industry would provide the cash for what would be BR subsidiaries for tax purposes, and the benefits would be shared on an agreed basis. About two-thirds of BR's £600 millions investment programme will be financed from internal resources, leaving such schemes to help finance most of the rest.

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Libya reported to be about to seize foreign oil firms

By PETER HILLMORE

The Libyan Government plans to take over 51 per cent of all foreign oil companies "within a few weeks," according to an Algerian Government newspaper. The paper said the seizure was discussed at a meeting last week between Algerian President Boumedienne and the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadhafi. Algeria nationalised the oil companies in February.

The report said the foreign companies operating in Libya—which include Shell, BP, Esso, and Mobil—would be given one month to accept the Government proposals or their operations in Libya would be halted.

Libya is the world's third largest exporter of crude oil, and provides Britain with more than 25 per cent of its annual requirements.

Oil men in London last night were understandably reluctant to place too much credence on the newspaper report, but they did admit there was a strong possibility that Libya is planning some action against the "imperialist" oil companies. Participation in oil companies' activities is high on the agenda of December's conference of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Abu Dhabi, and Libya has long been pressing for a strong line.

Even if the newspaper report is not correct about the timing of any nationalisation, it is no secret that Libya wants to carry out such a move. It has had a secret plan for nationalising all 35 firms operating in the country since the hard fought price talks were taking place in February.

Any move shortly before the OPEC conference would, in Colonel Gadhafi's eyes, greatly enhance his country's prestige before last year's conference. Libya succeeded in raising its oil price, which led to aggressive resolutions being adopted by the other oil producing states.

The current state of the federation of Libya, Egypt and

Ozalid's bid is 'too low'

The directors of Venesta International, in a statement issued last night, said that they had unanimously agreed that the £10 millions offer from Ozalid was "far below the true value" of the company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Keizer Venesta.

The Ozalid offer, the board emphasised, also takes no account of Venesta's potential profitability and net asset value. Furthermore there was little industrial logic behind a merger of the two groups.

The stock market did not seem to be very impressed by the terms of the Ozalid offer either. Venesta's shares jumped 13p yesterday to close at 53½p, over 10p more than the value of the Ozalid offer—in the hopes of a counter-bid or that Ozalid will raise its terms.

Mr Ronald Plumley, Venesta's chairman, has already indicated that there are other companies interested in Venesta, but Mr Nicholas Kieley, deputy managing director of Ozalid, said there were no plans by his group to raise its bid and it was going ahead with the offer as planned.

Ozalid directors have asked us to point out that last week they did not inform the Venesta board that they were considering a takeover bid but merely arranged to meet. It was not till Tuesday afternoon that they told Venesta they were going to make an offer and that evening the terms were announced.

CITY COMMENT

EAGLE STAR

Disappointing the bulls

NOT GOOD enough, was the stock market's retort to Eagle Star Insurance's 1p share increase in the interim dividend to 5½p, 31 per cent increase in UK premium income for first half 1971, higher investment income, and forecast of a higher net balance for 1971 as a whole. The shares slumped 2½p to 46½p in the wake of the interim report, wiping more than £14 millions off the market capitalisation of the company. This was partly because optimistic hopes had run far ahead of events, driving the price to a new high, and so the bulls were disappointed. Partly, too, because there was one bearish point in the report.

First the good news. Investment income is still rising—although at a slower pace, because of the world-wide decline in interest rates. (This has the compensating factor of pushing up the capital value of the fixed-interest stocks held.) Equities held have risen in value.

On the life side first half net sums assured rose from £148 millions to £180 millions, and a biennial revaluation at the end of the year is expected to show a satisfactory increase in profits for shareholders.

In the UK the fire account operates profitably and while motor and accident are still unsatisfactory, the full effect of substantial rate rises has yet to work its way through, and the trend for the year as a whole is improving. Overseas, the picture is still of losses but on a reduced scale to last year, and first half premiums are up 8 per cent.

Finally the 1968 marine and aviation account will close with a surplus, and the open years are developing satisfactorily.

So with the exception of Canada all the underwriting accounts are showing more satisfactory trends than in 1970. There will still be an overall and material loss, but it will be down on last year, and thus magnify the effects of the increased investment income on the net balance.

The problem is the new inflation accounting principle that the Department of Trade and Industry participate in new regulations. This would involve setting up provisions for "un-secure risks" where the unearned premiums carried forward on the conventional basis are considered to be inadequate to meet unexpired liabilities.

Had this been done in 1969 and 1970 when inflation first started hitting motor insurance,

been evident much earlier, and premiums raised faster. Fundamentally this will be a far sounder accounting policy, but it does mean an initial burden on profits to the ultimate benefit of later years.

SPELLERS

Lifting the millstone

THAT SOME measure of recovery was on the way for Spillers was apparent from the behaviour of the shares. They rose at one stage yesterday by 5p to 6½p, but then drifted back to 57p. The results were not up to the most optimistic expectations and the chairman's statement that inflation and the CBI pledge on prices could delay the recovery clipped the remaining enthusiasm.

Pre-tax profit for the six months to the end of July rose from £1.9 million to £3.7 million on sales that went up from £101 millions to £109 millions. At the attributable level, profit more than doubled to £2.3 million. Most of the recovery came from the grocery and animal feed division, but the flour mill division also improved: the only disappointment came from the baking side, which is the biggest in terms of capital invested, because of cost rises and a static price for flour.

Most of Spillers' troubles in the past five years stem from a bad product mix in particular circumstances. It had to cope with inflated costs in the bread division both in production and for raw materials. The animal feed side slumped and all manufacturers were affected by overproduction and rising costs. Then two years ago the Government imposed a 22 per cent purchase tax on pet foods, which form a major part of Spillers' grocery division, and the market was static until very recently.

All this had, of course an immediate impact on overdrafts and resulted in higher interest charges. At £845,000 interest charges are slightly down on the second half of last year. The recent merger of Spillers' bread interests with those of J. Lyons and of the Cooperative Wholesale Society will enable the group to compete more effectively with Associated British Foods.

Up to now ABF could hold up bread price increases because of the efficiency of its operations and because it could keep its margins by rationalising its own interests. Spillers-French, in which Spillers has a 75 per cent stake, is now in the same position.

But full recovery is still way behind the £52 millions which

of 1968. Growth in the second half of this year will be less spectacular because it will compare with quite a good previous one.

Assuming no change in the price of bread and a continuing improvement in the other divisions, profit for the year could turn out to be between £7 million and £7.7 million, which on the more bullish estimate would put the shares on a prospective PE ratio of around 15½ leaving scope for a small appreciation.

UNIT-LINKED ASSURANCE

Rounding off the case

EXECUTIVES of those life assurance firms whose main products are equity and property-linked bonds and policies must be finding it difficult to get to sleep these nights. Criticism of their selling methods and indeed their business practices is rolling ominously around the City.

Both the Law Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants have come out firmly with recommendations favouring a complete ban on the door-to-door sale of unit-linked schemes. And now the most influential organisation in the investment world, the august Stock Exchange Council, has launched into the attack.

In its evidence to the Government-appointed Scott Committee, the Stock Exchange Council does not mince words. "Current legislation designed to protect investors is inadequate," it states flatly and "advertisements of life assurance schemes are from time to time misleading."

Its recommendations are no less down to earth and, in the main, sensible. Based on the fundamental assumption that these policies are investments rather than life assurance, the Stock Exchange Council recommends that a licensing system similar to that established by the 1958 Prevention of Frauds Act should be established.

It calls for fuller disclosure in advertisements and sales literature of items such as management charges, investment performance (over ten, five and two years and also six months), and the proportion of premiums going into the investment fund. It demands in addition that management companies should make available to the public a schedule of the fund's investments, and that they should publish full particulars of commission payments to sales agents.

Advertisements, the council says, should only include suggestions that prestigious organisations are "backing" a fund where this backing is genuine and wholehearted. In

Another big THF buy for Allied

By LINDSAY VINCENT

It now appears almost certain that Allied Breweries has been buying substantial quantities of shares in Trust Houses Forte.

The shares are being bought on Allied's behalf by Rothschild Investment Trust, the quoted offshoot of Allied's financial advisers, N. M. Rothschild and Sons. RIT is believed to have acquired well over one million shares on Tuesday and possibly even more yesterday. It also appears that RIT started building up its stake in THF well before Allied's bid approach was made on Monday.

A spokesman for Rothschild yesterday declined to say whether any shares had been bought by Allied or for RIT itself—but he did say that the takeover panel had been approached to clarify whether any buying had to be disclosed under the "associate deals" section of the takeover code.

The panel was approached on Tuesday and ruled that as Allied had not yet started detailed talks with THF, or even given any indication of its likely terms for an offer, then any deals did not have to be disclosed.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the panel confirmed that there was no onus on Rothschild to disclose any deals adding, however, that no buying would be possible once the two actually started talks. This could be some time next week, as THF still appears unlikely to discuss the approach at full board level till the monthly board meeting due tomorrow.

Allied clearly does not want to disclose its present equity interest in the company for tactical reasons, and it also suggests that they will not be easily dissuaded by a possible rejection of its approach.

Meanwhile, it is also thought that Sir Charles Forte has been Allied's main competition in the open market buying operation, and there were suggestions yesterday that he now holds some 35 per cent of the capital.

a sad commentary on the practices of some firms. Finally the council calls for the appointment of trustees to these unit-linked funds.

The first and obvious point to be made is that this black catalogue of abuses in the unit-linked industry should not be interpreted simply as an indication of the branch of the savings media is populated only by rogues. There are many reputable organisations.

On the other hand, if some firms are permitted to indulge in dishonest business practices, the standards of all will tend to be lowered.

Secondly, the Stock Exchange Council deserves full credit for its stand. After all, it is criticising firms which bring a substantial volume of business to the London stock market. No doubt there will be technical quibbles about its evidence—over the proposed system of trustees for unit-linked funds. For example it has already been argued that publication of commission rates is difficult in practice.

There are, however, two fundamental criticisms of the council's evidence. Misled perhaps by the Scott Committee's terms of reference, the Stock Exchange Council has also fallen into the error of assuming that it is possible to distinguish between unit-linked and conventional with-profit life assurance. There is now no such clear-cut distinction.

So there is no reason why the largest life assurance firms should be exempted from "compliance with any body of regulations introduced," as the council suggests.

Slater Walker and Blackburn

Slater Walker Securities has drawn our attention to some comments made on its bid for Blackburn Assurance in the Guardian on October 8. Some facts on which those comments were based have proved as a result of a misunderstanding to be inaccurate. If anything in the article suggested that Slater Walker Securities had failed to observe the provisions of the Takeover Code, under the impact of the "compliance with any body of regulations introduced," as the council suggests, we would like to express our regret for any misunderstanding caused by the article.

In full trading only brightened by a few take-over situations the FT All Share Index dropped back 1.17 to close at 181.15

Time running out for US trade deal

By ANTHONY HARRIS

Amid warnings that progress in world monetary talks is now dangerously slow, the deputy finance ministers of the Group of Ten in Paris yesterday again avoided any discussion of the really controversial points at issue.

Like the officials of Working Party Three—often the same men in different hats—they decided that numbers could be settled only by their political chiefs. They confined themselves to ground-clearing.

Warnings about the present rate of progress came from both sides of the Atlantic. In Washington, Senator Wilbur Mills, the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, issued a warning that the success of the textile agreement with Japan could only increase pressure for protective action from other industry groups.

In European capitals a group of 25 top businessmen—including Sir Reay Geddes and Sir Eric Drake in the British contingent—who spent more than a week in the US and had long talks with Mr John Connally and other top officials, urged their governments to get together for a quick deal with the Americans. In London yesterday Count Boel, a Belgian member of the party, said that in their judgment the US was not at present isolationist or protectionist, but would lapse into protectionism if no agreement had been reached by the end of January.

"That is the deadline," he said. "We have just three months."

Clarification

The visible progress made in Paris does not measure up to this timetable. The officials spent their time on clarification, which prevents misunderstandings and helps to create a sense of cooperation, but they appear to have achieved little more.

Signor Ossola, the Italian chairman of the deputies, in a confused press briefing after the session yesterday, explained that they had discussed the size of average parity adjustments needed to achieve "desirable" swing in the US balance of payments.

An American observer said afterwards: "We think we know roughly where the ball park is now, which is helpful, but no one yet seems ready to play."

One other apparent pit has been filled. It is now clearly understood that in any deal which the US import surcharge would be lifted, the "buy-

2,000 to lose jobs at BSA

Redundancy notices will go out to 1,000 employees of Birmingham Small Arms Co. (BSA) today and on Monday. A further 1,000 workers at the company's Small Heath factory will be sacked the following week.

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lose
jobs
at



Using non-conducting glass fibre rods these South Eastern Electricity Board linemen are completely protected from the 11,000 volts passing through the conductors as they install BICC-Burndy connectors

Substitute fails

An American company, B. F. Goodrich, is to discontinue production of its Aztran material, a leather substitute, as from December because of insufficient sales volume. It will honour existing commitments to Aztran customers.

Aztran John Coram, a Du Pont product, as a leather substitute material that failed to generate a market sufficient to sustain production. Du Pont said in March that it planned to phase out Coram after investing between \$80 million and \$100 million in the material.

In July, Du Pont sold its Coram inventory and a licence to use the Coram trade name to George Newman, a privately held Boston-based leather goods supplier, for \$6 million.

Goodrich said all Aztran research and development expenses had been absorbed by the company as they were incurred. No decision had

Submarine that left investors high and dry

By Andrew Davenport

All attempts to refloat the good ship Salvager appear to have failed and any shareholders of Consolidated Industrial Holdings—they include some of the best known names in the City—who have not already written down their investment to "nil" should do so now.

The Salvager, amid a great deal of publicity, went aground off the coast of Guinea two months ago. At the time it was thought that the ship's crew had been arrested but it transpired that the authorities there had helped them ashore rather than forced them.

The boat was on its way to the Malaysian Straits to salvage a German U-boat, sank while carrying mercury it is believed, and the expedition was one of the last remaining hopes for shareholders and creditors in Consolidated Industrial Holdings (CIH)—a Malaysian company based in Kuala Lumpur.

These shareholders include Robert Fleming, the well known City merchant bank, while one of the largest institutional investors is First Finsbury, the associate company of Vehicle and General, the ill-fated insurance group.

Mr Sandy Gilmour, a partner of Joseph Sebag, the stock broker, is another investor and through him two of his clients, Lord Hamilton—the former Ulster Unionist MP—and the Marchioness of Huntley also put up money.

Sebag says that this investment had nothing to do with the firm but was simply a private venture of Mr Gilmour.

Consolidated Industrial Holdings was the brain-child of Mr Basil Rossi. His background is a little vague but he described himself in the company's documents as a management consultant and company director.

Mr Rossi was introduced to Mr Gilmour through a mutual friend and for Mr Gilmour: "Mr Rossi was the best salesman I have ever known."

According to one report Basil Rossi used to lead teams of Malaysian soldiers into the jungle to fight Communist guerrillas. He clearly seems to have been very well known in Malaysia and was able to

assemble an extremely impressive board of directors on CIH. These included the brother of the Sultan of Johore, His Highness Tunku Temengong Ahmad; the former Malaysian Ambassador to France, Datuk Hashim Bin Mat Dris; an English Army officer; an RAF officer; and the managing director of Batchelor Robinson, a firm of UK metal merchants, Mr Geoffrey Cooke.

In 1967 Mr Rossi arrived in London to persuade English investors that Malaysia was an exceptionally exciting place to invest venture capital and he forecast that before long CIH would start to make substantial profits.

The authorities, he said, were sympathetic and helpful, while the average wage for labour was just 60p per day. His plan was to select high profit, low capital and labour intensive industries.

The share capital of CIH was to be split 80 to 20 per cent between overseas investors—mainly British—and Malaysian investors.

Mr Rossi set up five subsidiaries under CIH which was simply used as a holding company. These were Waste Products, New Era Lubricants, Consolidated Chemicals, Hydroponics, and Associated Salvage.

CIH, was, according to many letters from Mr Rossi, seriously undercapitalised and Mr Gilmour says that this was one of the major reasons why the group has collapsed.

Although the company tried to raise new money by issuing shares and making rights issues, Mr Rossi resorted to more unusual means when he went to Jersey in 1969. There he was introduced to potential investors by Mr Robert Johnston, a former chairman of Amalgamated Roadstone.

In Jersey Mr Rossi chose to raise money for the separate salvage operations by the CIH

subsidiary, Associated Salvage. In another effort to raise that same German U-boat he persuaded a number of residents to buy shares of £500 each and convinced them that the metal alone from the submarine would be enough to pay them back, while its cargo should ensure a handsome profit.

Although an abortive attempt was made to raise the submarine, those investors have never heard from Mr Rossi or CIH again.

Mr Rossi was very confident that the U-boat venture would prove extremely profitable, but it was understood that on that occasion the money put up by investors was risk capital.

However, on a second occasion, according to one investor, Mr Rossi guaranteed that if people invested in an attempt to salvage a Japanese freighter off the coast of Malaysia they would get their money back within nine months plus a percentage of any profits which again were expected to be substantial.

Yet once again it seems investors never heard from Mr Rossi or the company again.

Mr Gilmour emphasises that he never heard that Mr Rossi was raising money in this way and if he had found out he would have been "furious."

However, Mr Gilmour does stress that Mr Rossi never took any cash out of the company and even converted his own salary into CIH shares. Apparently on one occasion Mr Rossi arrived in London with so little money that Mr Gilmour had to pay his doctor's fees.

Unfortunately it has proved impossible to find out Mr Rossi's current whereabouts. Most people now connected with the company think he is living abroad.

Inquiries and repeated telephone calls to two addresses—one in Surrey and one in the

north of Scotland—where he is believed to have stayed recently have both proved abortive.

Another CIH subsidiary which expected to make substantial profits was Waste Products, which reclaimed old metal such as lead from discarded batteries.

CIH's third subsidiary, New ERA Lubricants, refined waste oil while Consolidated Chemicals set out to manufacture deodorant blocks and chromic sulphate.

The last subsidiary was Hydroponics, which planted seeds in sterile sandy soil which were fed on specially prepared nutrients. All the CIH shareholders I spoke to had never received an annual report and accounts and one of the reasons put forward by the company was that the manager of the Hydroponics firm had been fiddling the books.

Two other explanations were that the group had changed its accounting procedure, which had held everything up and that the company's auditors had been disqualified from continuing in practice. This was the first time, it is believed, that the Malaysian authorities had ever disqualified a firm of accountants.

In the middle of last year Mr Rossi suddenly left the company. Mr Sandy Gilmour was not sure of the reason for his departure, but said that he was a sick man. Mr Gerald Davey, the group's new chairman who joined the board in October, said it was because the company was losing more and more money and both the shareholders and Malaysian directors were fed up.

Mr Davey, who is a director of a firm of metal merchants in Portsmouth, knew Mr Gilmour and Mr Johnston and at their request agreed to become chairman. However, earlier this year it was decided that the company was in such a mess that the only solution would be to appoint a receiver.

"As far as I am concerned the whole thing is dead," Mr Davey said. "Shareholders will be lucky to get 6p in the pound and they will grab it with both hands."

As yet he does not know the standing of the Jersey investors who put money into the two salvage operations.

Fewer Italians work less

A persistent trend in Italy toward lower employment and productivity, and higher wages was confirmed yesterday by figures published by the Government statistics bureau.

The bureau said industrial employment in July fell 2.1 per cent from July, 1970. The average number of hours worked by each employee fell 6.5 per cent, mainly because of contractual obligations on the part of employers to shorten the work week. Average monthly wages, however, were 10.7 per cent higher than in July, 1970.

For the January-July period, employment levels fell 1.1 per cent from a year earlier, average hours worked per month fell 4.5 per cent. However, wage levels rose an average 12.4 per cent.

The bureau, which based its findings on a survey of all Italian industrial employers with more than 10 blue-collar workers, issued the figures without comment. However, a high Government and industrial officials have expressed great alarm over the disparate trends.

The three major unions have also expressed concern especially over the falling level of employment. The unemployment rate, which is not regularly calculated in Italy, is more than 5 per cent, a recent Government study shows. More than one million people out of an estimated work force of 20 million were seeking employment, the study indicated.

The unions and the National Manufacturers' Association are to begin talks today on a solution to the problem. The two groups have not met officially for more than two years.

Italian Government income from all sources reached a record level in August, with a record increase from the year before. The gain for the first eight months was also a record.

Bank cut
report to
The Nation

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dit profits are up from 000 before taxation to 0,000 and turnover from approximately £20m to £25m of £3m was overseas. Ten ago the figures were profits 00 and turnover £500,000. It has been consistent and almost without benefit of inflation or capital injection—management has not been tied to the level of its own competence.

ights issue by our parent companies (Associated Hotels/Inglton Palace Hotel) is on horizon.

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fully, not boastfully, we rd that only £123,000 out of t twenty thousand million ds carried in the last year stolen. There were several ive attacks. Our insurance was only 1p per £1,000 ed against the normal rate uted transit of 15p to Bank work has surged for ash and data. Our men's reached a new high.

RDING
have been thanked by our mers for our help in the aft antihacking campaign. short notice we produced

many good men, who were on the tarmac in all weathers. Screening and supervision techniques are becoming more sophisticated. Our London training school is now supplemented by five regional schools. Sir Frederick Delve continues to guide and inspire our anti-fire indoctrination.

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We are in Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Borneo, Kenya, Swaziland, Zambia, Uganda, Malawi, Malta, Ethiopia and Norway. Turnover and profits rose. We export security because we believe the British are good at it. At least we have the essentials, i.e., patience, fairness, integrity and some inventiveness. The Governments of these countries are aware, too, that we are loyal, independent and incorruptible; and we have the backing of the world insurance market.

OVERHEADS
In ten of our main branches we are installing computer terminals

linked to our data processing centre, now functioning at full efficiency. Despite increased turnover, we have been able to reduce our HQ staff by half and close two of our bigger London premises. Frugality is our watchword. Luxury is wasteful and weakening. Our overheads spread over a large turnover are, we believe, the lowest in the industry.

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● For its employees. Over the last 10 years, thanks to the Mutual Company, wages have risen more than the national wages index. This has helped us to recruit and retain a good type of guard.

● For the public good. Our courtesy campaign advances. We are increasingly accepted by the public, the police, the fire brigade and the Home Office as vital auxiliaries in crime and fire prevention.

THE CURRENT YEAR
Success, like failure, has its problems; but we cannot ignore Kipling's advice "to treat those two impostors just the same", for his words are displayed in most of our branches. The struggle between good and bad has never been easy; but we face the current year with hopes as firm as before.

MORALE
The "stick and carrot" idea is unworthy of our men. Carefully chosen and encouraged, they are by character among the salt of the nation. With the Mutual Company ensuring a just reward, our concern is that "the job should challenge the worker." We get the men's interest by explanation rather than order and by self-discipline rather than enforced discipline. The best ideas often come from below and are vented at regular meetings. Workers' participation in decision-making creates a sense of responsibility. The British artisan is not militant if he is wisely and justly led. Aldous Huxley said: "It is a little embarrassing that after 45 years of research and study, the best advice I can give people is to be a little kinder to each other." We are trying.

Aims of Securicor



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- 2 To practise new and better methods of commerce.
- 3 To put principle before expediency and make sure our word is our bond.
- 4 Whilst not deviating from what is practical to enrol the idealism of youth.
- 5 To ignore class or race; to judge only by merit; to work in comradeship.
- 6 To divide more fairly the fruits of investment and work by means of the Mutual Company.
- 7 To combine what is best in public service, e.g., devotion to duty, with what is best in private enterprise, e.g., adaptability.
- 8 To express in the tangible terms of guarding and watching Man's regard for his neighbour and wish to serve him.

It is human to err. We in Securicor repent our errors; but slowly, painfully and persistently we are climbing to a peak of unimpeachable integrity where Service is an end, not just a means.

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Keith Erskine
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PROPERTY GUARDIAN

'Carlisle has seen little of the development spree which has hit Manchester and Liverpool... But the motorway and improving rail services could bring a renewed interest'

The top left hand corner

by TOM ALLAN

AFTER the frenzied development activity in what is described as the North-west but what is in reality the Liverpool and Manchester conurbation, that bit of England from Morecambe Bay to the south bank of the Solway Firth is almost totally relaxed. The counties of Cumberland and Westmorland and the city of Carlisle are off the beaten track of large scale development and the pressure is low.

This is perhaps to be expected in an area regarded primarily as a holiday centre. The Lake District, which is such a magnet for tourists, is still largely unspoiled and, Carlisle apart, the busy little ports and industrial towns along the coast are concerned more with revitalisation than wholesale renewal.

The tourist trade is of prime importance in the area and the industrial history of West Cumberland has left an untidy and unsightly residue. The Cumberland County Council is in the process of a reclamation programme to screen off old pits and provide new landscape silhouettes to give a facelift to the area and hide the scars of the past. But there is another side to the county council's initiative. Important though landscaping may be to attract the tourists, there is a need for greater industrial strength to give an all the year round prosperity to the area. The county council's 300-acre industrial estate at Lilly Hall, near Distington, has attracted major firms—British Leyland and Courtaulds are established there—and about 120 acres remain available for allocation. The county council is currently considering the possible building of nursery factories to let rather than the sale of sites which is their present practice.

Carlisle has seen little of the development spree which has hit Manchester and Liverpool. The local authority owns a fair amount of land which they will make available to developers on long leases but plans for the compulsory acquisition of even more land in the central area lapsed when the development company withdrew from a major scheme for the renewal of the city centre. Without a developer, the local authority is unlikely to raise—or even want to raise—the money for a substantial development. Rent levels are said to

be at the bottom of the withdrawal—they were too high to be acceptable to the local traders.

Some of the national multiples are developing supermarkets and Tesco has developed some offices on the two floors above their Carlisle scheme. The first floor has gone to a Government department but the second is available at something much less than £1 a square foot per annum. In fact, there are few purpose built office blocks in the city. Stockland House in Castle Street was let at what must have been a very full rental—about 90p a sq. ft.—when it was let about two years ago and this figure excludes rates and the costs of tenants' partitioning.

If anything, the tendency might be for more office space to be thrown on to the market. Some commercial organisations are merging and separate local offices are combined. And the proposal for local government reform could shift the seat of power from Carlisle to the centre of whatever new authority is created. There are, however, some signs that there is a resurgence of interest in office space on the way. The Department of the Environment is looking for 10,000 sq. ft. in the city and it is not alone.

Little Whitehaven on the coast is at present studying a report from its planning consultants which could point to the form of future develop-

ment. There is little going on at the moment although the local authority has just built a parade of four shops on its own and so far let three of them at rents of about £10 a week for a 400 sq. ft. shell.

With so little going on, it is therefore perhaps a surprise to find Ravensett—one of the Land Securities' stable—building the first phase of a central area scheme in Workington. Ravensett's schemes are normally successful and the company has a reputation for sound judgment. The scheme is for a supermarket and more than 35 shops and is ahead of the contract programme. The shops so far let should be open by the end of the year. The second phase is for another 20 units. Although no office space is included in the Ravensett scheme, a recently completed office block of three storeys adjoining the town centre has been let to the inevitable Government department.

The motorway and improving rail services could bring a renewed interest to this lovely corner of England. Carlisle can see a future as a major distribution centre and might be a leader in the development of lorry parks and transport—now there's a word—to take advantage of the increased container traffic. Tourists and transporters together could produce the prosperity the area needs.

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APPEAR ON

PAGES 19 AND 20

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Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

Applications should be sent to the

Registrar, University of Western

Paisley attacks Stormont on failure of siege

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Belfast students who managed to keep about sixty soldiers and as many policemen from arresting the president of the official wing of Sinn Féin yesterday and allowed him to escape to the Irish Republic have succeeded in generating an almighty political row — and a row in which the Stormont Government has already come off very badly indeed.

Within a few hours of the news that Mr Tomas MacGiolla and the assistant secretary of the party, Miss Marin de Burca, had escaped to the sanctuary of the South, the Rev Ian Paisley was on his feet in Parliament condemning roundly the inability of the Government to stand up to what he called "a rebellious mob of students."

The Protestant people, he said, were outraged to find that

a group of students could prevent the arrest of Mr MacGiolla. "This will have serious repercussions," he warned. "The standing of the security forces has now sunk to an all-time low."

Mr Paisley's views have already won widespread sympathy among those Unionists more concerned with the law and order issue and the Government Minister ultimately responsible for the handling of the 12-hour siege. Mr John Taylor, called it "a deplorable business." In reply to demands from the Protestant Unionist Party leader, Mr Taylor said he wanted the Shadow Home Secretary, Mr Callaghan, to explain his involvement in the whole plot.

The superficial happenings in the students' union are clear enough: Mr MacGiolla, his wife, Moira, and Miss de Burca arrived at 8.30 pm on Tuesday to take part in a Common Market debate. Shortly before the end of the debate it was announced that Mr MacGiolla's tyres had been deflated and that troops had surrounded the building.

The trio, with about 250 students surrounding them, tried to break away, but the security forces apparently gave them the impression they would prevent their leaving.

On hearing this the whole caravan trooped back inside to begin their siege. From then until 10 o'clock yesterday morning the building was a virtual fortress, with the Sinn Féin

Kennedy says British should pull out; EEC gives Ireland problem status, page 2. Dai's emergency debate; Tuzo and the troops, page 5. Miss Devlin at the LSE, page 13.

leader and his wife sleeping in a makeshift bedroom, well guarded by barricades, which had been prepared by students' leaders.

After forming a ring round the building for six hours the police and troops finally withdrew at 4 am, when it became clear that Mr MacGiolla would be allowed to go unmolested, he drove away, with an unofficial guard of student cars, southwards to Newry and to freedom.

What is still not exactly clear is what negotiations went on beneath the surface. It is almost certain that either the RUC Special Branch or military intelligence who took it into their heads to seek an interview, under Regulation 10 of the Special Powers Act, with Mr MacGiolla. They apparently arranged the cordon and made the first, unsuccessful attempt to speak with their wanted man.

But when senior uniformed branch policemen, led by an assistant chief constable, Mr Hedley Buchanan, arrived, they were plainly horrified at the situation and the probable consequences of making further attempts to secure his arrest.

There was presumably lobbying from within the RUC, together with some pressures applied from the British Home Office — with which Mr Callaghan had been in contact in the early hours of the morning, after being telephoned by students — and from Dr F. A. Vick, the university Vice-Chancellor.

Students say that a police sergeant told them at 4 am: "OK, lads, you can all go to bed. We're off." But in the House yesterday Mr Taylor denied that any assurances had been given either to the students or to Mr MacGiolla.

Whatever happens, the incident will provide ammunition for Mr Faulkner's right-wing critics for some weeks to come. It will become an almost legendary example, in extreme Unionist eyes, of the "Lundyism" — the political wastings — names like Moruzi, Coletta and Seghina dotted among the delegates list.

The Mayor of Scarborough, Councillor Peter Jaconelli (one of the ice cream guests party in fluent Italian and was loudly cheered for it. For descendants of the original Italian ice cream are at the same time proudly British and fondly Italian. Many of them still arrange marriages with other Italian families to keep the tradition alive.

that 70 per cent of the members are of Italian extraction, some descended from the Italian immigrants of the last century who called their ice cream "hokey-pokey" and sold it from handbarrows. The secretary thinks that the proportion is not so high, but the alliance nevertheless has an Italianate flavour, with names like Moruzi, Coletta and Seghina dotted among the delegates list.

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horizontally frozen: bulked by any one of 30 stinkbills from cornflower to an Irish moss: flavoured with vanilla essence, vanilla bean or synthetic vanilla... and any one of these things can be done well or badly.

So the judges snatched their lips in search of palatability, good body and texture... their concentration surely not helped by the noise of ice cream van chimes being demonstrated in the same exhibition hall. Merry Widow, Popeye the Sailorman, Anchors Aweigh and something called Mozart's Drawing Room. Their verdicts on the best ice creams in Britain will be announced today.

One alliance man reckons

Callaghan as go-between

By CAMPBELL PAGE

Mr Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, said yesterday that he had acted as an intermediary between students at Queen's University, Belfast, and the Home Office because he wanted "to try to make sure that the situation did not escalate."

"This is my basic conviction. Unless you act immediately and promptly, the situation there does escalate. I think a great number of problems can be avoided by swift action."

He emphasised that he had neither been expressing his support for Mr Tomas MacGiolla, the Sinn Féin president, nor disavowing him. "I regard it as my usual job to try to take the tension out of a situation."

Mr Callaghan said that he received a telephone call from Mr Kevin Finnegan, president of the students' union, early yesterday morning asking him

to convey the students' demands to the Home Secretary. "I said that I could not do that, but that I would make sure that the Home Secretary was aware of the situation."

At 1.30 a.m. Mr Callaghan managed to get hold of the Home Secretary's private secretary by telephone and explained the situation to him.

With the students' permission, Mr Callaghan later passed on the number of the night service telephone being used by the students and ensured that all parties involved, including the police, could talk to each other.

Mr Callaghan made it clear that he had acted as an intermediary in an attempt to prevent an ugly situation from developing and had not expressed any views about whether Mr MacGiolla should be arrested or detained or be allowed to leave the university and return to the Republic of Ireland.

Were arms ever on the QE2?

Police officers who boarded the liner QE2 at Southampton yesterday began questioning members of the crew to try to find whether the six suitcases of arms left on the quayside at Cobh, near Cork, yesterday were ever carried in the liner.

Chief Insp. George Cutcliffe, Hampshire's chief crime prevention officer, says that there was only one connection between the suitcases and the ship. The suitcases were labelled 5019, and this was the number of a tourist class cabin which had been booked for the voyage from New York.

Inspector Cutcliffe said that the police had examined the cabin as a matter of routine but had found nothing. If they eventually established that the suitcases were in fact on board the liner, they would want to know how they got to the quayside.

The name on the labels of the luggage, landed at Cobh, "Walsh" was discovered to be the name of a Miss Katherine Walsh, aged 30, a spinster, who got off at Cobh. Her stewardess, Miss Angela Widger, said: "She was a very quiet lady. She had only three cases and was a thoroughly ordinary passenger."

The police are convinced that Miss Walsh was completely innocent of any connection with the arms.

The QE2, hampered by faulty steering mechanism and high seas in the English Channel yesterday, still arrived at Southampton early, giving the

immigration and Customs men time to make the extra search for any suspicious passengers and baggage. Delays to the 800 passengers as a whole were only slight.

Captain Mortimer Hehir, the relief captain in charge of the ship, said that their own security men had been giving the ship a careful "go-over."

There is no doubt that Cunard feels in a rather exposed position. There have also been alarms recently about two bomb scares, one of them from the IRA. In the past few weeks there has been a special watch of the bridge and the engine room, which would be specially vulnerable to bomb attack.

The police at Cork said yesterday that Joe Cahill, the most wanted IRA man in Northern Ireland, was in Cork three days before the arms discovery. He was with Mr Sean MacStail, the English-born Provisional IRA leader in the Republic.

The two men spent the weekend in the city and had private meetings with local Republicans before addressing a 2,000-strong public meeting in the city. Det. Chief Inspector Seamus MacMahon, of the Irish Special Branch, said: "We have been checking Cahill's movements, but at present we have no information to connect him with the QE2."

Senior officers admit that it will be virtually impossible to patrol the remote coastal areas of Co. Cork. They are privately convinced that arms shipments have been landed by night at lonely beaches, collected by the IRA, and probably sent to Northern Ireland.



Mr Paddy O'Hanlon, one of three Ulster MPs on a 48-hour hunger strike in Downing Street (they are seeking an inquiry into internment conditions in the province) in an exchange with curious onlookers yesterday as Miss Bernadette Devlin, who has joined the protest, looks on.

Seven held after arms search

By our Correspondent

Three men were detained after a search in the Ardoyne area by the army and police yesterday in which nine guns and 600 rounds of assorted ammunition were found.

Earlier in the day, four men were detained by the army during raids in a number of other Belfast areas — two after searches in the Springfield Road, and two after searches in the Ormeau district.

A bomb estimated to contain about 10 lbs of gelignite was found in the public bar of the Europa Hotel in Belfast last night. Army bomb disposal experts smothered it with sandbags and intended to blow it up in the bar because the mechanism was too delicate for it to be moved. Guests and people living nearby were evacuated and the street was closed to traffic.

Gunmen escaped with about £1,600 in two raids in Belfast yesterday. Three masked men held up a clerk on a book-maker's premises off the Crumlin Road and took about £1,200

from the safe. Earlier, two men with revolvers held up two employees at an egg packaging firm off York Street and took about £400 in cash.

The funeral of Mr David Thompson, aged 38, of Sheriff Street, who was shot during a gun battle in East Belfast at the weekend, was diverted yesterday to avoid incidents between rival crowds. The hearse should have gone over the Albert Bridge on its way to Milltown Cemetery, but instead went down Short Strand to avoid a crowd of Protestants who had gathered at the junction of the Ravenhill Road and Albert Bridge Road. Police held back the crowd which chanted and made gestures at the procession.

Mr Thompson was shot near his home by an army marksman in the Short Strand area on Sunday. His brother, Anthony, was granted parole from the Crumlin Road Prison, where he is a detainee, to attend the funeral. His family

has denied claims that the dead man was one of a number of gunmen operating in the Short Strand area.

Three bomb explosions within 30 minutes rocked the Bogside yesterday afternoon, but no casualties were reported. The explosions were reported from the area around Rossview Street, William Street, and Little James Street. Later, youths began stoning troops and at one time tried unsuccessfully to break into a bakery.

A policeman was shot at yesterday afternoon as he controlled traffic near The Maze race course, near Lisburn, Co. Antrim. One shot was fired at him from a passing car. He ducked and the bullet hit trees behind him.

A system of voluntary posting to Northern Ireland has been accepted by the employers. Staff can "opt out" of postings. A report of Mr Hale's investigation will go to the ABS executive at the end of this month, and it will decide what new action to take.

£4.5 M dispute still on

By our Labour Staff

Strikers involved in a dispute at the British Leyland assembly plant at Longbridge, Birmingham, which has cost the company about £4.5 millions in 20 days, will meet today to decide whether to continue their stoppage.

Only 120 men are on strike, but their action has stopped all production of BLMC cars in the 1960 range, and of the MGB model.

By yesterday, about 2,500 other BLMC workers employed at Longbridge, and at other company plants at Cowley, Castle Bromwich, and Abingdon, were laid off because of the strike.

The strikers stopped work on October 1 in support of a demand for improved piecework rates. The management has so far resisted the demand. It is, in any case, preparing to extend the flat-rate payment system already applied to some of its employees at Cowley. The company is hoping to replace pieceworking completely at its factories, and is reluctant to be drawn into complicated negotiations about piecework rates at this stage.

Detective's trial
Detective Constable David Alan Parsons, of Sutton, Surrey, accused under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1906 elected at Old Street Court yesterday to go for trial by jury.

STOP PRESS

Soviet ships near

By our Defence Correspondent

SOVIET WARSHIPS came close to the East Coast off Norfolk and Suffolk yesterday. The Russian Navy ships were shadowed by a Royal Navy minesweeper when they dropped anchor six miles off Great Yarmouth.

The vessels include the Krivak, a new guided missile destroyer. A Soviet tanker is also in attendance. The warships were still off the coast last night, but their position, according to the Ministry of Defence, was 12 miles off Lowestoft.

The existence of the Krivak class was not known publicly in the West until May, when a vessel of this type was photographed on passage down the North Sea from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. It was a fast ship of 4,000 tons standard displacement, powered entirely by gas turbines, and armed with a mixture of anti-air and anti-aircraft missiles, torpedoes and guns.

The vessel off the East Coast is almost certainly the same one on her way back. She has come from the Black Sea, and she may well have to go to no more sinister reason than to give her crew — and that of the two small escorts — a rest from the recent gales.

However, she is only a few miles from the highly secret long-range radio research station operated jointly by the RAF and the USAF on Orfordness. The work going on there, a few yards from the shingle beach, is potentially useful for the development of an "over-the-horizon" radar that would provide longer warning of approaching intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Sitters-in gassed out

Students who have taken control of the administrative block at Huddersfield Polytechnic occupied the telephone exchange at the buildings for a short time yesterday but were driven out by gas fumes.

The gas was apparently created in a chemistry laboratory and introduced into the exchange by a hose through the keyhole. It is thought to have been the work of a student, although no motive has been established.

Student writes
High Court writs have been served on eight former officials of the students' union at Sussex University, Brighton, alleging that the students exceeded their powers by paying the fines of student demonstrators out of union funds.

Seamen register defiance of TUC

By our Labour Staff
The 54,000-strong National Union of Seamen last night became the first manual-based union to defy the TUC and decide to remain on Government's new register. Its decision came after a hour meeting of its executive. The majority was 30 to 10 in favour of remaining on the register, but the NUS will, through the process of the TUC of its intentions, theory, the union is prepared to listen to any arguments forwarded by the TUC about it should not register, but union has a telling argument defend its decision.

Since the 1966 seamen strike, it has been in financial difficulties. It has had a surplus since 1968, its shortfall for the year is expected to be less than £50,000. This has made it vulnerable to takeover by larger unions, particularly the TUC's General Workers, which it has successfully resisted.

By remaining on the register the NUS will avoid heavy tax demands for which it would be assessed if it were to register.

The union is also seeking approved closed shop, would protect it from employers in the field, who might be tempted to set up their own shop under the Industrial Relations Act. The TUC makes it impossible since the NUS is the affiliated union which organises seafarers.

Non-TUC unions page 6

Petition mother

A young mother started a petition in a ham against the prison imposed on the woman stole Denise Weller to place of the baby she Pauline Margaret Jones of Hull, was sentenced years for taking by force a 10-week-old baby Denise Weller, on July 30, who had been taken to the possession.

Mrs Victoria Wilson, of Bedale Road, Sheff, Nottingham, feels that sentence is too severe, will spend two weeks signatures for the petition which she will send to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, for Nottingham North.

Workman killed
A workman was killed yesterday when the 12-foot-deep in which he was working collapsed. Another escaped unharmed. They were working on a trench in Lane, Rye, when the walls caved in.

Cloudy, rain or drizzle

THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

FAST CITIES		Mrs. J. N. C. (day)		Amsterdam		London		
Scarborough	3.6	.06	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Birmingham	2.5	.05	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Manchester	2.5	.05	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Cardiff	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Sheffield	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Nottingham	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
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Nottingham	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Leeds	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Bradford	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Sheff	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Nottingham	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Leeds	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Bradford	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Sheff	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Nottingham	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Leeds	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Bradford	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Sheff	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Nottingham	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Leeds	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Bradford	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Sheff	1.3	.03	11	52	Shaws	15	21	70
Nottingham	1.3	.03						